

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	20 F.	Belgium	20 F.	France	20 F.	Germany	20 F.	Italy	20 F.	Japan	20 F.	Spain	20 F.	U.S.	20 F.
Argentina	20 F.	Austria	20 F.	Canada	20 F.	Denmark	20 F.	Greece	20 F.	India	20 F.	Iran	20 F.	Israel	20 F.
Kenya	20 F.	Libya	20 F.	Mexico	20 F.	Netherlands	20 F.	Norway	20 F.	Poland	20 F.	Portugal	20 F.	Sweden	20 F.
Switzerland	20 F.	Taiwan	20 F.	Turkey	20 F.	U.S.S.R.	20 F.	Yugoslavia	20 F.						

Established 1887

29,054

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1976



GEN. ANTONIO RAMALHO EANES WAVING TO BACKERS BEFORE CASTING VOTE YESTERDAY IN LISBON.

Leftist Major Carvalho Distant 2d Heavily Favored Eanes Leads In Early Results in Portugal

From Wire Dispatches
LISBON, June 27.—Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes jumped to a commanding lead tonight in Portugal's first free presidential elections in 50 years, gaining 65 per cent of the ballots with 10 per cent of the total vote counted.

Gen. Eanes, 41, the army chief of staff, appeared to be on the way to winning the presidency without a run-off. His closest opponent, the radical left's Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, had 14.3 per cent. Premier Jose Figueira de Azevedo, hospitalized with a heart attack, polled 2.5 per cent. Communist candidate Octavio Pato was running far behind, with 7.5 per cent.



PREPARATION—Voters in Lisbon study lists of candidates before casting ballots in presidential election.

able but has caused wide concern. Without a clear-cut governing majority in the National Assembly, the country faces continued political instability as it tries out its new parliamentary democracy.

For this reason, the consensus, particularly among the main political parties and the military leadership, was that a strong man was needed as president, a person who could provide firm leadership and stability.

Under Portugal's new, progressive Constitution, which went into effect on April 25, political power is shared by the National Assembly and the president.

The president names the premier on the basis of the legislative election. The premier can veto legislation, heads the armed forces and presides over the military Council of the Revolution.

Advisory Body
The Council of the Revolution, which has ruled Portugal since the 1974 coup ended 48 years of rightist dictatorship, voluntarily relinquished its executive powers to become an advisory body and serve as guarantor of the new democratic institutions.

Nevertheless, the armed forces are watching attentively in the sidelines and according to good authority, have cautioned political leaders that they have six months to solve the country's urgent social and economic problems.

For this reason, such widely divergent forces as the Socialists, conservative, liberal and Marxist-Leninist parties chose Gen. Eanes as their consensus candidate for president.

Voters on Portugal's Atlantic islands of the Azores and Madeira also cast ballots today to elect regional assemblies that would give them a measure of autonomy from the mainland.

On Madeira, which will have 41 deputies, five parties were competing. The centrist Popular Democratic party was expected to gain the most votes.

In the Azores, where Popular Democrats also have the strongest party, 43 deputies were being elected.

At Puerto Rico Summit

Ford Calls for Economic Cooperation

From Wire Dispatches
JUAN, Puerto Rico.—The leaders of seven Western industrial countries are meeting here today for a summit conference. President Ford, who is hoped "will give a boost to the growth of our economy and improve international cooperation."

Mr. Ford called the conference to discuss a common approach by the world's major industrial powers to problems of recovery from recession and to negotiations later this year with poor nations. But an administration official said the agenda was deliberately left "loose" so a broad range of subjects could be discussed.

Mr. Ford said at the conference today that the leaders of the industrialized democracies must cooperate to bend oil problems and so avoid the need to take emergency action.

Mr. Ford's plea opened the two-day summit meeting at which, officials said, he was also calling for restraint so that the present economic expansion did not get out of control and cause a new burst of inflation.

Gains 45 to 17 for President

agan Narrows Delegate Gap With Ford

From Wire Dispatches
JUAN, Mont., June 27.—President Ford won 45 of the 62 delegates to the Republican National Convention yesterday morning, but he lost 17 to the challenger, Sen. Ronald Reagan, who won equally one-vote margins in Montana and Idaho.

Results of the balloting at the Western state convention to narrow still further the lead over his conservative challenger from California, Reagan swept all of New Mexico delegates and all of a 26 delegate vote in Idaho in a caucus. In Montana, Reagan won 18 delegates and there are 182 uncommitted.

Ford-Reagan Ticket Gaining Party Favor

By James M. Naughton
WASHINGTON, June 27.—Sentiment in favor of a Ford-Reagan

Communist's Summit

ish Party Conducts Rallies Shore Up Regime, Gierke

From Wire Dispatches
BERLIN, June 27 (Reuters).—The Communist party, after the shock of violence that forced a postponement of its proposed 15th congress, staged large rallies throughout the nation to show support for party leader Gierke.

Gierke, who came to power after worker riots over wage increases, and who is defending the workers' party's right to the European Communities' conference opening in Berlin on Tuesday, met there with the party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, who came to Poland's 1976 with \$100 million to buy food and other items.

At today's rallies the government and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chief of the pricing plan, could have raised food prices by 50 per cent, a 100 per cent increase.

But the biggest rallies were in the cities of workers, farmers and students. In the north of speakers assailed the government and its violence on Friday. "Treason and adventurism" are the epithets in the party's television commentator last night that were used to describe the "hooligans" before the government backed down after it announced the price freeze.

He said "anarchy" erupted at Ramin south of here, and outside Warsaw, commentator said criticism of the looting and plunder expressed in an outpouring of telegrams to Communist headquarters in Warsaw, support today for both the government and the Communist Party.

East German leaders were believed to be deeply concerned that the dislodging might spread to this country. Casting aside their usual policy of omitting to mention controversial developments in other Communist countries, the



Edward Gierke

Officials here insist that some increases are necessary to meet wage demands and satisfy investment needs—especially in farming.

Today, rally speakers urged a back-to-work crusade to make up for losses caused by the industrial stoppages of Friday.

Latest reports suggest that temporary stoppages were widespread as workers called for better compensation, bonuses and cuts in meat prices.

Authorities have to consider whether the worker violence can go unpunished. Strikers in Urum and at Radom ripped up rail tracks.

Party officials assert the need for discipline if Poland is to compete in Western markets with exports.

Part of the Jaroszewicz package was designed to penalize the drifter, the absentee worker or the heavy-drinking employee.

There was no evidence in Warsaw today of high-level party or government meetings.

But consultations to decide on how to placate farmers are needed. Price increases on state purchases of grain, meat, potatoes and other products—rises ranging from 20 to 50 per cent—were canceled when the new pricing plan was withdrawn.

East Germany Tense
BERLIN, June 27 (AP).—The disorders in Poland could not have occurred at a worse time for the East Germans, who are organizing the Communist conference in East Berlin.

Without mentioning the disorders, the East German party newspaper printed the text of Friday night's television statement by Premier Jaroszewicz. News of the Polish unrest had been spread within hours throughout East Germany by West German radio and television.

East German leaders were believed to be deeply concerned that the dislodging might spread to this country. Casting aside their usual policy of omitting to mention controversial developments in other Communist countries, the

Unreported Elsewhere
BELGRADE, June 27 (WP).—The Polish workers' unrest was not mentioned in the other East European news media. Even in nonaligned Yugoslavia, the press reported only the decision to cancel the announced price increases.

A Yugoslav editor, explaining why his newspaper had ignored the Polish unrest, gave a simple reason: "It could give people ideas."

The first, unofficial returns did not include Portugal's two most populous areas—Lisbon and Oporto. But Gen. Eanes was running neck and neck with Maj. Carvalho in the Communist sections of the country and piling up big margins in the conservative north.

A landslide victory had generally been forecast for Gen. Eanes, who was backed by Portugal's three biggest political parties.

Portuguese law prohibited projections of the outcome, but Gen. Eanes' huge margin over the three other candidates seemed convincing by itself.

One person died and two dozen were injured in the two-week campaign. But the balloting today was peaceful. The only incident reported in Lisbon occurred when a band of leftists shouted "Fascist" at Gen. Eanes as the army chief cast his vote in a workers' precinct. He ignored them.

The voter turnout was 73 per cent—significantly less than in the parliamentary elections two months ago, when the Socialists emerged as the nation's strongest party. Political sources said the hot weather and the apparent certainty of an Eanes victory dampened voter interest today.

A common concern in all the campaign quarters had been the possibility of a substantial rise in absenteeism, as high as 40 or 45

per cent. This could have impaired the authority of Portugal's first freely elected president.

"We've had two elections and what have we got to show for it? More crime, inflation and unemployment," a suburban housewife complained, expressing much of the people's growing disillusionment with the democratic process.

In April of last year, 90 per cent of the voters, enthusiastic about their new found liberties, went to the polls to elect the national Constituent Assembly and voted heavily for the democratic revolutionary parties. One year later, after months of political turbulence, 80 per cent of the voters still turned out to elect the country's first democratic parliament. They voted for the center left but a rightist backlash was noticeable.

The Socialist party, which won a plurality of only 35 per cent in the legislative elections, has refused alliances with either the Communists or the parties to its right and has announced hopes of forming a minority government.

This is politically understandable.

called the rightist attack on the camps an "indirect way of rejecting Arab initiative."

There was no sign of any withdrawal by Syrian forces from the camps. The Syrian army, a cease-fire negotiated by Mr. Jalloud to stop the conflict between Syria and the leftist-Palestinian alliance.

U.S. Ambassador Talcott Seelye arrived in Beirut last night and was escorted to the U.S. Embassy by a convoy of security guards supplied by the Palestine Liberation Organization, sources said.

Mr. Seelye, named temporary ambassador, replaced Francis Meloy Jr., who was slain in Beirut on June 16.

Both sides said the battle for the camps was the heaviest fighting of the civil war. It was estimated that as many as 800 persons have died in the siege.

The Middle East Airlines Boeing 720, parked on an apron about 300 yards from the main terminal building, was hit this morning.

Saturday, the Phalangists published a warning that they would force the airport to close if the continued leftist-Moslem and Palestinian forces and the joint Arab peace-keeping units who control it did not meet certain conditions.

Relief Flights
One of those conditions was the suspension of relief flights from which the medicine and supplies would be delivered solely to the Jordanian residents of Lebanon, to the exclusion of the Christian community across the line in east Beirut.

The Phalangists said they would wait five days for their conditions to be fulfilled. Yesterday morning, however, two C-130 cargo planes of the Saudi Arabian Air Force arrived with relief supplies. They were still parked on the runway when the airport was shelled but were not hit, witnesses said.

Reporters on the scene said they witnessed the rockets coming from the Christian area west of the airport now held by rightist Col. Antoine Barakat, who had threatened to shell the airport unless he was given inspection rights to insure that no leftist arms shipments were involved.

The Beirut airport, which is located in the heavily Moslem western sector of the capital reopened five days ago after

Airport Closed Again; Fighting Spreads

Rockets Destroy Airliner in Beirut

From Wire Dispatches
BEIRUT, June 27.—Rockets fired from Christian rightist positions in the hills overlooking Beirut International Airport destroyed a Middle East Airlines passenger jet today, forcing the airport to close. Conflicting reports said that at least one and possibly four crewmen had been killed.

Much of Beirut was engulfed in new fighting that spread from the Christian Phalangist six-day-old siege of two Palestinian refugee camps to the commercial and port areas, where house-to-house battles added to the terror of residents without power or water and threatened by typhoid epidemics.

Both sides said the battle for the camps was the heaviest fighting of the civil war. It was estimated that as many as 800 persons have died in the siege.

The Middle East Airlines Boeing 720, parked on an apron about 300 yards from the main terminal building, was hit this morning.

Saturday, the Phalangists published a warning that they would force the airport to close if the continued leftist-Moslem and Palestinian forces and the joint Arab peace-keeping units who control it did not meet certain conditions.

Relief Flights
One of those conditions was the suspension of relief flights from which the medicine and supplies would be delivered solely to the Jordanian residents of Lebanon, to the exclusion of the Christian community across the line in east Beirut.

The Phalangists said they would wait five days for their conditions to be fulfilled. Yesterday morning, however, two C-130 cargo planes of the Saudi Arabian Air Force arrived with relief supplies. They were still parked on the runway when the airport was shelled but were not hit, witnesses said.

Reporters on the scene said they witnessed the rockets coming from the Christian area west of the airport now held by rightist Col. Antoine Barakat, who had threatened to shell the airport unless he was given inspection rights to insure that no leftist arms shipments were involved.

The Beirut airport, which is located in the heavily Moslem western sector of the capital reopened five days ago after

being closed on June 7 by fighting between Syrian troops and the Palestinian-leftist alliance.

Artillery and machine-gun fire poured into the two besieged camps, Tel Zaiter and Jish al-Fushin in southeastern Beirut, for the sixth day. An estimated 3,000 shells fell in the area during the last 24 hours. The heavily fortified camps did not fall, however, according to reports from both leftists and rightists. It was estimated that 150 persons were killed and more than 200 were wounded in the last 24 hours of the siege.

The escalating battles immobilized mediation efforts by Libyan Premier Abdel Salem Jalloud, who

called the rightist attack on the camps an "indirect way of rejecting Arab initiative."

There was no sign of any withdrawal by Syrian forces from the camps. The Syrian army, a cease-fire negotiated by Mr. Jalloud to stop the conflict between Syria and the leftist-Palestinian alliance.

U.S. Ambassador Talcott Seelye arrived in Beirut last night and was escorted to the U.S. Embassy by a convoy of security guards supplied by the Palestine Liberation Organization, sources said.

Mr. Seelye, named temporary ambassador, replaced Francis Meloy Jr., who was slain in Beirut on June 16.

Both sides said the battle for the camps was the heaviest fighting of the civil war. It was estimated that as many as 800 persons have died in the siege.

The Middle East Airlines Boeing 720, parked on an apron about 300 yards from the main terminal building, was hit this morning.

Saturday, the Phalangists published a warning that they would force the airport to close if the continued leftist-Moslem and Palestinian forces and the joint Arab peace-keeping units who control it did not meet certain conditions.

Relief Flights
One of those conditions was the suspension of relief flights from which the medicine and supplies would be delivered solely to the Jordanian residents of Lebanon, to the exclusion of the Christian community across the line in east Beirut.

The Phalangists said they would wait five days for their conditions to be fulfilled. Yesterday morning, however, two C-130 cargo planes of the Saudi Arabian Air Force arrived with relief supplies. They were still parked on the runway when the airport was shelled but were not hit, witnesses said.

Reporters on the scene said they witnessed the rockets coming from the Christian area west of the airport now held by rightist Col. Antoine Barakat, who had threatened to shell the airport unless he was given inspection rights to insure that no leftist arms shipments were involved.

The Beirut airport, which is located in the heavily Moslem western sector of the capital reopened five days ago after

Hijacked Jet Leaves Libya, Heads South

From Wire Dispatches
BENGHAZI, Libya, June 27.—An Air France airliner that was hijacked over Greece on a flight from Israel today and forced to fly to Libya took off several hours later for an "unknown destination," Air France announced.

The hijackers were reported to be members of the radical, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Libyan authorities had been negotiating with them before the takeoff, French sources said.

They said the plane took on a full load of fuel, enough for a six-hour, 2,500-mile flight, and headed northeast from Benghazi across one of the most desolate regions of the Sahara.

There was no flight plan, the sources said, but the direction taken by the pilot suggested he may be heading toward Khartoum, capital of the Sudan, 1,375 miles from Benghazi, or Aden, capital of Southern Yemen, about 750 miles farther.

3 to 4 1/2-Hour Trip
The Sudan is one of the more moderate members of the Arab League but Southern Yemen belongs to the Arab world's most militant wing and has repeatedly granted friendly asylum to Palestinian-backed hijackers. At normal cruising speed, the Airbus would require three hours to reach Khartoum and 4 1/2 hours to reach Aden.

Airline officials said 257 persons were aboard the French Airbus that was hijacked soon after leaving Athens on regular flight 139 from Tel Aviv to Paris.

Air France said all the passengers held aboard the hijacked plane took off with it from Benghazi except for an unidentified British woman who was suffering from an undisclosed illness.

At least nine Americans were aboard, Air France said. There were contradictory reports but Israeli and other officials estimated there were between 70 and 83 Israeli passengers on the flight.

In Kuwait the PFPL issued a 2,000-word statement in English saying that France had been an enemy of the Arabs "from Charlemagne to Giscard," describing French President Valéry Giscard

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Western Europe continues to swelter over weekend

PARIS, June 27 (AP).—Western Europe continued to bake in a heat wave this weekend.

The 3 p.m. temperature at the London Weather Center yesterday was 35 degrees centigrade (95 Fahrenheit), the shade, the highest since 1940.

Under the broiling sun at the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships in southwest London, the thermometer beside the judge's chair on center court read 110 Fahrenheit.

Today the London temperature dropped to slightly above 81 F (27.8 C) at 3 p.m. in London. With the day off, many people were able to flee into the countryside.

Constant Heat
In Paris, the temperature was constant at 91 F (32.8 C) at 3 p.m. both yesterday and today.

The French Interior Ministry announced the fires in the parched countryside had destroyed more woodland in the first half of this year than in all of last year. A newspaper published a guide to cool places in Paris and warned tourists it was 2 degrees hotter at the top of the Eiffel tower than at the bottom.

In West Germany, a number of persons were reported to have died of heart attacks after plunging into cold lakes and the sea to cool down. Newspapers reported many cases of elderly persons collapsing and dying.

Police closed off a section of

After Split Over Puerto Rico Meeting

EEC Seeks Plan for Summit Roles

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 27 (AP).—Foreign ministers of the nine nations in the European Economic Community will do their best at a meeting in Luxembourg Tuesday to patch up a bitter little dispute about EEC representation at the economic summit meeting in Puerto Rico today and tomorrow.

Considerable disappointment has been caused at EEC headquarters here by the failure to

resolve a deadlock about whether the EEC president, Gaston Thorn, and the European Commission president, Jacques Delors, should have gone to Puerto Rico in addition to ministers of the community's "big-four" nations.

The incident has also done little to improve the EEC-U.S. relations. Officials are inclined to blame the United States for causing the intra-community dispute in the first place.

Ten days of intense discussion

among the EEC member governments proved not only time-wasting but fruitless. Insofar as the EEC had a presence at all in Puerto Rico it was only an indirect one—through the representatives of France, Britain, West Germany and Italy. The smaller community nations, theoretically equal partners, did not have a voice at the meeting.

The story is not complicated but is typical of the minor crises which expose from time to time the pretensions of Common Market claims to political cohesion.

Although the EEC as such was not represented at the last economic summit of industrialized nations, held in Rambouillet, France, both the European Commission and the smaller Common Market nations expressed displeasure at not having a presence on that occasion.

When President Ford issued his invitation for the Puerto Rico talks, the British and the West Germans hinted discreetly to Washington that the arrangement might provoke a stronger reaction this time.

They were right. The Belgians and the Dutch were particularly upset that the head of the Council of EEC Foreign Ministers, Mr. Thorn, had not been asked to attend. The action revived their suspicions that their larger EEC partners are ready to overlook the small nations if it is expedient. The Netherlands distanced itself because such issues as world trade and economic development were to be discussed at Puerto Rico, the Common Market should have been represented and spoken for collectively.

Big Fear Surprised

The Dutch were supported in this view by Luxembourg, Ireland and Denmark—and the dispute began. The four invited nations were taken aback by the strength of feeling expressed by the smaller ones. It soon became clear that a compromise should be worked out. More expressions of regret by the Big Four were not going to be enough, as they had been before Rambouillet.

Washington indicated its willingness to allow Mr. Thorn and Mr. Ortol to attend the Puerto Rico talks if it was agreed by all nine EEC nations that they should go.

Pressing their advantage, the Dutch then argued that the EEC should set guidelines for community representation at all future meetings of the Puerto Rico type.

But this suggestion was strongly opposed by the French, who argued that the EEC premier attending such summits should enjoy a maximum amount of flexibility. They should not be mandated to a specific policy line by the other community countries, France insisted. Moreover, if the Commission president went to Puerto Rico, this should not be regarded as a precedent.

France was a minority of one in this deadlock but no amount of persuasion by the others—and there was plenty—would make the French budge.

Different Plans

EEC foreign ministers will try to agree Tuesday on a formula for different arrangements in the future. They are clearly anxious not to have a repetition of the raucous debate which has taken place during the last few weeks.

The issue will also have a re-run at the next EEC summit meeting, in Brussels in mid-July. The smaller countries have already made it clear that they will raise the issue during those talks.

Although the Dutch regret the result of the stand they have taken, their officials believe that a vital point of principle is involved—no saying nothing of EEC solidarity.

It is ironic that, despite the row, no one could be found in the Common Market capital who believed that such a row was to be achieved at Puerto Rico, another Commission official gumbled it up by saying: "The event is going to be a circus which has much more to do with the U.S. presidential election than with world economic order."

Then Criticizes Big 4

BONN, June 27 (Reuters).—Mr. Thorn today criticized the EEC member states attending the Puerto Rico summit talks for not having conferred with the smaller EEC states.

Mr. Thorn, Luxembourg's Premier, said the four members had "spontaneously accepted invitations to attend without once considering that the questions on the agenda there were covered by Community agreements and the Community should be represented as such."

In an interview on West German television he also said that the EEC had failed to agree on a unified policy at the recent UN Conference on Trade and Development because each country was constantly trying to gain an advantage over the other.



DERAILED—Cars from Amsterdam-Paris express lay across tracks at Neufvilles, Belgium.

10 Killed in Amsterdam-Paris Train Wreck

NEUFVILLES, Belgium, June 27 (Reuters).—Ten persons, many of them believed to be Dutch, were killed and 28 injured today when the Amsterdam-Paris express train jumped the rails at this southern Belgian farming village.

The head of the rescue operation said he believed the train was a "special" carrying tourists from the Netherlands for an excursion to Paris.

He said all the survivors had been rescued from the 12-car

train. Five cars, derailed just before the Neufvilles station.

There was no immediate explanation for the accident, which left three cars jammed together across four tracks and another car on its side 100 yards farther along the rails.

Continued by Bus

Rescuers said the injured were taken to nearby hospitals for treatment, while the remaining passengers continued their journey by bus.

Paid by National Insurance

Texas Heart-Surgery Airlift Set Up for Dutch Patients

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, June 27 (WP).—In assembly-line fashion, a team of U.S. specialists performed complicated heart surgery here Friday on seven Dutchmen who faced a long wait before the operation could be done in their own country.

The bills for the operation and the air fare here—averaging about \$10,000 a patient—are being paid by the Netherlands' national health insurance plan.

The wives of six of the men were also flown to St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital here—their way paid by Dutch businessmen under a "Happy Birthday U.S.A." Bicentennial program.

The seven men are the first group to take part in a unique airlift of heart patients from the Netherlands to Houston arranged by Hank Fievet, a Dutch patient who had to wait five years for his heart operation because of a shortage of facilities and cardiac surgeons in his own country.

Mr. Fievet came here last month, talked to Dr. Denton

Cooley, surgeon and chief of the Texas Heart Institute at St. Luke's, and then got the 30,000-member Dutch Heart Patients Association to lobby their government to pay for the operations here.

The cost of the operation in Houston, including the air fare, is roughly equivalent to the cost of the surgery and treatment in the Netherlands.

After Mr. Fievet announced that Dr. Cooley would operate on Dutch patients, he was quoted as saying he was swamped with hundreds of applications.

The first seven patients, accompanied by a Dutch doctor, cardiologist and nurse, arrived here Tuesday night. Eleven more patients are expected next month. Dr. Cooley said he can care for 25 Dutch patients a month.

They are coming here because the seven centers in the Netherlands that perform such surgery can handle only 1,600 of the 6,000 patients who need the operations each year. By way of comparison, Dr. Cooley and his colleagues at the Texas Heart Institute did 5,500 heart operations last year.

"It's a scandal in Holland that we are obliged to send our patients over to the United States," said Marcel Dagroot, a correspondent for the Dutch independent television network here covering the operations.

As a result of the publicity in the Netherlands, he said, the government within the last two weeks has opened two new centers for heart surgery.

There is still controversy among doctors in the United States over the effectiveness of the coronary artery bypass operation that Dr. Cooley performed Friday on six of the Dutch patients.

Low-Risk Procedure

While it is considered a low-risk procedure when done in a medical center such as this one which has extensive experience with it, some doctors say the bypass operation fails to correct the underlying disease. As a result they argue, blockage of the coronary artery, which supplies blood to the heart—a disease known as arteriosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries—returns in a few years.

Nonetheless, the operation allows patients, who are often completely incapacitated by their heart disease, to recover for a few years.

The Dutch patients ranged in age from 39 to 63 in the coronary artery bypass operations, performed on six patients, a section of the aorta, a superficial vein taken from the patient's leg, is inserted into the coronary artery on either side of a clogged area to carry blood in a detour. The only man who did not have a bypass operation had one of his heart valves replaced.

Hijacked Jet Leaves Libya

(Continued from Page 1)

d'Zabing as a "junior partner of U.S. imperialism."

It said the resumption of the fighting in Lebanon was aimed at preparing the ground for a French military intervention there.

Ben-Gurion Airport outside Tel Aviv was placed on alert because of concern the hijackers would order the plane to fly there and try to negotiate for the lives of the Israelis aboard Flight 139.

An Israeli foreign spokesman in Tel Aviv stressed his government's policy of "no negotiations with Arab terrorists," even when the lives of hostages are involved.

The Israeli Cabinet held a special session to discuss the hijacking. Airline officials in Athens said 56 persons boarded the flight there, "among whom were obviously the hijackers."

The 257 persons aboard include 245 passengers and 12 crew members, officials said.

The plane left Athens on schedule at 12:25 p.m. local time with no sign of trouble. Not until it was airborne did officials realize something was wrong.

"We lost contact with the flight about a half hour out of Athens and from then it appeared to be headed southward instead of eastward," an airline official said.

No official statement was issued in Tripoli on Libya's attitude to the hijacking. All that was known was that the hijackers were under orders to leave Benghazi within four hours unless they received orders to the contrary from their organization, a Libyan press service said.

In Jerusalem, Israeli radio, reporting on conversations between the pilot of the Airbus and Cairo ground control, said negotiations between the hijackers and officials on the ground had apparently failed. The hijackers made no specific demands, the radio said.

Frenchwoman Seized On Arrival in Israel

TEL AVIV, June 27 (Reuters).—Police in the port town of Haifa have arrested a French woman, Catherine Levy, on suspicion of working for an Arab guerrilla organization, Israeli radio said last night.

The radio said the woman arrived in Israel on the liner Apollonia, but did not give any further details.

Yugoslav Gets 6 Months

BELGRADE, June 27 (Reuters).—A 49-year-old high school lecturer in the central Dalmatian town of Knin has been sentenced to six months in jail for anti-state propaganda.

Favors Tax Crackdown

Agnelli Urges Economic Pact With Accord of Communists

From Wire Dispatches

MILAN, June 27.—Fiat chairman Giovanni Agnelli has called for an agreement with the Communist party on an emergency plan to solve Italy's economic crisis.

In an interview published by the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, Mr. Agnelli said the emergency plan, "including, inevitably, policies of sacrifice and austerity," should be drawn up before Italy seeks foreign aid.

"Then it should be discussed with the opposition, that is, also with the Communist party, saying: This is what we think needs to be done to save the Italian economy—what do you think? And what are your conditions for supporting it?"

During the election campaign, the Christian Democrats ruled out collaboration with the Communists in government. However, Mr. Agnelli said the national emergency required all parties to be realistic and to "drop certain prejudices."

Drop Campaign?

The Communists, for example, should drop their campaign to be brought into the government, he said.

The present crisis is characterized by accelerating inflation, a growing balance-of-payments deficit, an increasing government spending deficit, an unstable currency and very high interest rates. The only positive sign is a modest improvement in industrial production.

Mr. Agnelli said he thought it was probably impossible to reduce government spending quickly and so the only alternative was to raise additional taxes by reforming the tax structure and clamping down on tax evasion.

He suggested that figures such as the former governor of the Bank of Italy, Gov. Guido Carli, and former Finance Minister Bruno Visentini could be given the task of drawing up an emergency plan and negotiating it with the Communists.

Not Credible?

"It must be discussed with the Communists or otherwise the plan will not be credible," he said.

Foreign assistance afterward need not be just loans, Mr. Agnelli said. It could also include credits to industry for export at interest rates lower than can be obtained in Italy and direct investment here.

The vague outlines of a possible compromise were emerging Friday, with word that the Socialist party would vote for a Communist to be president of one house of the legislature.

It is generally agreed that the small Socialist party, described as the main labor in elections last Sunday and Monday, still holds the key to the formation of a

new coalition government

chance of survival. Antonio Giolitti, a member of the Socialist party, said party has agreed to refrain from claiming to be the second-largest party only logical, Mr. Giolitti said.

The Socialists had said a condition of their support of the Communists was a new government with a Christian Democratic

But it now appears the delay of one chamber of parliament, parliamentary tests and agreement on the economic goals may be satisfied by both the Social Communists at this stage.

Meanwhile, in his first comment on the outcome of the elections, Pope Paul VI said he was happy for the "orientation" of the vote. Pope spoke from the Vatican to a crowd of St. Peter's Square.

million

Aid

Israel

Tito Attend Red Congr In E. Berlin

By Dusko Dode

BELGRADE, June 27 (AP).—President Tito, who was by Stalin from the Communist movement in 1948 and

quickly denounced as a "murderer" and "imperialist," will for the first time lead a delegation of the Yugoslav Communist party to a two-day summit of East German news agents.

Mr. Tito and the Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, arrived in East Berlin for the congress.

Official announcement said that Marshal Tito would lead the Yugoslav delegation to a summit of East German news agents.

But Yugoslav officials said that Marshal Tito's in East Berlin was a sign of his long struggle against the Soviet domination of the communist movement and the ideological positions.

Other Parties

The document agreed to by 26 Communist parties, and months of negotiations, dealt with the general questions of security and social progress in Europe. According to the sources, it contains all the formulations demanded by the Soviet Union and other

aligned parties in the East. The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

The Yugoslav last month rejected seven amendments to the draft document, including the Soviet Union's demand that the experience of the Union being valid for all Communist parties, firm opposition to the Soviet Union's demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world, and the demand that the Soviet Union be the center of the world.

100 Thais Trapped By Communists

BANGKOK, June 27 (Reuters).—Troops were trying to break through Communist guerrillas' lines to rescue soldiers cut off in northern Thailand, according to reports reaching here today.

Northern newspapers said a strong contingent of troops and police was attempting to rescue about 100 men fighting approximately 200 guerrillas.

The soldiers were sent to recover the wreckage of an F-5A jet fighter-bomber shot down by insurgents on June 11 and to find the pilot, believed to have died when his plane went down.

Slovenes Boycott Austrian Fête

KLAGENFURT, Austria, June 27 (Reuters).—Slav minority groups boycotted festivities for the 1,000th anniversary of the Austrian border province of Carinthia yesterday, as government leaders appealed for an end to communal tensions.

Organizations representing about 50,000 Slovenes ordered their members to ignore the celebrations. They said they were protesting an alleged failure to give Slovenes greater linguistic rights.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and other officials, speaking at a celebration, appealed for tolerance and warned Slovenes to guard against extremism. The government of the neighboring Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia declined an invitation to the festivities.

Algeria's Charter Gains

ALGIERS, June 27 (Reuters).—Early returns from Algeria's referendum on a new constitutional charter today indicated a turnout approaching 100 per cent in several areas and a big majority in favor. The charter paves the way for institutionalizing an Islamic Socialist system.

South Koreans Deny Germ-Testing Charge

SEOUL, June 27 (AP).—South Korea yesterday denied North Korean charges that its agencies and the United States were spreading deadly and highly contagious hemorrhagic fever among South Koreans to test bacteriological weapons.

Spokesmen for the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Information Ministry called the Communist allegation "preposterous propaganda."

Ean Hong Sop, chairman of the Central Committee of North Korea's Medical Association, made the charge in a news conference in Pyongyang on Thursday.

Argentine Flu Toll 25

BUENOS AIRES, June 27 (AP).—Six more persons have died of influenza in Argentina, raising to at least 25 the number of deaths from the month long epidemic, authorities said.

13. Your buddies miss you.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.
Jelly's

Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?
europcar
2500 locations worldwide in the U.S., Latin America & the Pacific. National Car Rental.

Deter Political Activity

FBI Reportedly Kidnapped, Intimidated Radical in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 27 (NYT).—A political figure within the FBI was reported to have been kidnapped and intimidated by the FBI, a source disclosed last night.

The incident, about which few details could be learned, involved agents assigned to the New York City field office.

FBI sources said the incident could be part of an investigation by the FBI into the activities of other illegal groups.

75 Million U.S. Aid for Israel

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI).—President Ford is now to give Israel \$75 million in combined military and economic aid in an attempt to ease tensions with the Arab world.

The aid package, which represents a 75% increase over the \$50 million given last year, is the largest such aid in the history of the program.

Additional \$75 million is to be given in the form of military credits and grants contained in the 1976 and 1977 foreign aid bills—a sum which is not yet approved.

Difficulties feared by congressional supporters of the aid package are a result of the aid's size and the economic difficulties of the Arab world.

Additional \$75 million is to be given in the form of military credits and grants contained in the 1976 and 1977 foreign aid bills—a sum which is not yet approved.

Difficulties feared by congressional supporters of the aid package are a result of the aid's size and the economic difficulties of the Arab world.

Additional \$75 million is to be given in the form of military credits and grants contained in the 1976 and 1977 foreign aid bills—a sum which is not yet approved.

Difficulties feared by congressional supporters of the aid package are a result of the aid's size and the economic difficulties of the Arab world.

Additional \$75 million is to be given in the form of military credits and grants contained in the 1976 and 1977 foreign aid bills—a sum which is not yet approved.

Difficulties feared by congressional supporters of the aid package are a result of the aid's size and the economic difficulties of the Arab world.

Additional \$75 million is to be given in the form of military credits and grants contained in the 1976 and 1977 foreign aid bills—a sum which is not yet approved.

Difficulties feared by congressional supporters of the aid package are a result of the aid's size and the economic difficulties of the Arab world.

Additional \$75 million is to be given in the form of military credits and grants contained in the 1976 and 1977 foreign aid bills—a sum which is not yet approved.

Difficulties feared by congressional supporters of the aid package are a result of the aid's size and the economic difficulties of the Arab world.

Additional \$75 million is to be given in the form of military credits and grants contained in the 1976 and 1977 foreign aid bills—a sum which is not yet approved.

Difficulties feared by congressional supporters of the aid package are a result of the aid's size and the economic difficulties of the Arab world.

Additional \$75 million is to be given in the form of military credits and grants contained in the 1976 and 1977 foreign aid bills—a sum which is not yet approved.

office, said he could confirm that kidnappings were directed against domestic radicals as well as foreign espionage agents, raising the possibility that Justice Department lawyers may find evidence to support indictments on those charges as well.

The New York Times reported in March last year that the bureau had kidnapped and interrogated foreign agents it discovered operating covertly.

These sources said that kidnapping was also used to get information from or to disrupt the activities of figures in domestic radical groups.

One source said he could cite at least one kidnapping that had occurred within the last five years, the period under scrutiny by the Justice Department. The source said that two agents had been involved in seizing a member of the radical new left to disrupt activities planned by him.

The victim, according to the source, would not know he had been kidnapped by FBI agents and would probably think his abductors were rightist opponents of the anti-war movement.

No Formal Approval

The source said that the two agents had conducted the kidnapping without formal authorization from the bureau and may have done it "on their own." He said the victim was released without permanent damage.

Both sources said that this was not an isolated incident. Within the FBI, sources said, there is a vast difference between kidnapping used in foreign espionage cases and in investigations of domestic radicals. Kidnapping "illegals," the name for foreign agents here under false identity, is "part of the game" and is carried out by both foreign and U.S. intelligence services, they said. But in domestic investigations, this was considered totally unacceptable.

An agent said he would have resigned from the bureau if he had been asked to kidnap someone.

The purposes of kidnappings varied from trying to frighten a member of the radical movement (also used against Ku Klux Klan members in the 1960s) to trying to get information.

Kissinger Remains Unruffled By Carter on Foreign Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman

LONDON, June 27 (NYT).—On Henry Kissinger's Air Force plane the other day, the discussion turned to politics and in particular to Jimmy Carter's views on foreign policy. The secretary of state does not usually take criticism easily but, after Mr. Carter's speech in New York on Wednesday, reporters were told that Mr. Kissinger could easily live with Mr. Carter's policies.

Mr. Kissinger has promised to keep his head down during the campaign. But he has said that he will speak out if a candidate demonstrates a lack of understanding of U.S. foreign policy, only to reassure other countries.

Reporters were told that, after reading Mr. Carter's speech, drafted in part by Mr. Kissinger's old Harvard colleague, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the secretary saw no need for coming "out of the trenches."

On most points—closer ties with allies, flexible but tough dealings with the Russians, and a better lot for the disadvantaged—Mr. Kissinger believes he and Mr. Carter agree more than they differ.

Mr. Carter, however, obviously referring to Mr. Kissinger, has promised that, if elected president, he would do away with the "one-man policy" of international relations.

Mr. Kissinger has said there would be more openness and fewer secrets. At 33,000 feet, the "Lone Ranger" looked to his faithful companion and top aide, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, and said, "Everyone is for more openness and an end to secrecy."

Mr. Kissinger remains loyal to President Ford. Even though he says nothing ill of Mr. Carter, he clearly would prefer to see Mr. Ford elected. He seems confident that Mr. Ford will finally turn back Ronald Reagan, whose election he feels would be disastrous for the United States.

Reporters and some staff aides have speculated on what Mr. Kissinger would do if Mr. Reagan won the Republican nomination in August. That would mean

Mr. Kissinger would have to resign. He has said that he would not do that. He would stay on and try to influence Mr. Reagan's foreign policy.

Mr. Kissinger would have to resign. He has said that he would not do that. He would stay on and try to influence Mr. Reagan's foreign policy.

Mr. Kissinger would have to resign. He has said that he would not do that. He would stay on and try to influence Mr. Reagan's foreign policy.



MARS SURFACE—Photos pieced together by scientists show water channels in the Chryse region of Mars near where the prime Viking landing was due to take place July 4.

NASA Cancels Viking July 4 Landing on Mars

PASADENA, Calif., June 27 (AP).—Scientists have delayed the Sunday landing on Mars of the Viking-1 after photographs of the proposed landing site revealed that the area probably was too rough for a safe touchdown.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said yesterday that the terrain in the pre-selected landing area, called Chryse, may be too hazardous for a landing. He said photos taken from the Viking-1 during the last few days "have revealed a much more cratered and rougher area than previously known."

Officials want to study an area northwest of the original landing site, called Chryse Phoenicia, which may be more suitable, he said.

NASA scientists expect to pick a new landing date in the next few days, the spokesman said. Earlier, scientists had been elated over the first Martian

weather report: a wind-velocity reading from Viking-1 that may help in the tricky process of selecting a landing site.

The four-ton spacecraft's most recent pictures, taken on its one-day orbit of Mars, showed what scientists called a "fingerbread man" formation, a cloud of ice

crystals pushed along above the planet by Martian winds.

By comparing the position of the cloud in photographs taken three minutes apart, the landing site team here at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory figured the approximate speed of the winds at 67 miles an hour.

Urban Fiscal Crisis Spreads To Suburbs and Towns in U.S.

By Paul Delaney

MILWAUKEE, June 27 (NYT).—The urban financial crisis, once thought of as confined to older, inner sections of big cities, especially in the Northeast, is now a national phenomenon, the U.S. conference of mayors said yesterday.

The organization of city executives, opening its 44th annual meeting, said a survey it had conducted showed that fiscal problems have spread across city-suburban boundary lines and to small cities and towns across the country.

It said this included the Sunbelt, the area with the greatest economic and population growth in the 1970s. Not even some normally rich communities have been able to withstand the hardships brought on by a combination of high inflation and unemployment. These include Beverly Hills, Calif. and Newport Beach, Calif., the survey showed.

Cities of All Sizes

"For the first time, cities across the nation of every size and representing every geographical area, including the Sunbelt, are being forced to review budgets and financial positions to determine if they have sufficient revenues to avoid financial crisis," the report said.

The survey was a compilation of city government reports, including budget messages and statements by mayors. Requests for the information were sent to

the mayors of 460 cities, and 136 from 36 states plus the District of Columbia responded. The cities ranged from Steubenville, Ohio, with a population of 31,000, to Chicago, with 3.3 million.

Twenty-one cities reported that they were not facing a financial crisis. Included among them were Schenectady, N.Y.; Danbury, Conn.; East Brunswick, N.J.; Akron, Ohio; Lincoln, Neb.; Dallas and Long Beach, Calif.

Mayor Moon Landrieu, of New Orleans, president of the conference, said that "unfortunately, but predictably, other areas are now beginning to face problems we found years ago in the early stages of this urban crisis."

"American cities are in a state of crisis," he declared. "Some are in a different state than others. Some are going into the crisis, some are coming out, depending on where they are located, their age and their resources. Unless some changes are made, some of them are not going to make it," he said.

Prelate Rejects Democrats' View On Abortion Law

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI).—The head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States has condemned the Democratic party platform stand on abortion as "morally offensive" and "irresponsible."

The strong statement by the Most Rev. Joseph Bernardin, archbishop of Cincinnati, who is president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, blames Jimmy Carter's supporters on the Democratic platform for a constitutional amendment barring abortion as "irresponsible."

The archbishop's statement, released last week, stops just short of urging the nation's 49 million Catholics to withhold support for the Democratic candidate.

"Though this may be someone's notion of compromising an issue," Archbishop Bernardin asserted, "the 'compromise' here amounts to opposing protection for the life of the unborn and endorsing permissive abortion. This is morally offensive in the extreme."

He also charged that the Democrats' abortion stand "conflicts with the First Amendment's guarantee to the people of the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances—a right many Americans seek to exercise by using a constitutional amendment to protect the unborn."

U.S. Agency Aims At Lawyers' Unit

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—The Justice Department is fighting the American Bar Association's advertising prohibitions against price competition among lawyers and deprive persons needing legal services of the opportunity to obtain information about the services' costs and availability.

The complaint also said lawyers have been restrained from making legal services readily available, such as through the development and advertising of legal clinics and prepaid legal-service plans.

Two Missing in Chad Are Reported Alive

PARIS, June 27 (Reuters).—French photographers Marie-Laure de Decker and Raymond Depardon, missing in Chad since last November, have called their Paris headquarters from a north African country, a spokesman for their agency said.

Time Capsule Craze Spreads

Americans Go on a Burying Spree

By Ben A. Franklin

SEWARD, Neb., June 27 (NYT).—When the late Frank Lloyd Wright pondered what would remain of civilization in the event of a nuclear holocaust, he concluded that the artifact most likely to be excavated in largest numbers from the ruins would be the china toilet bowl.

Structures—steel and concrete—would be vaporized but "the plumbing would remain," the architect exclaimed ironically to a biographer.

Mr. Wright, however, was not counting on the Bicentennial time capsule craze which has swept the country this year.

Because of people like Harold Davidson, other mysteries of U.S. culture, such as a 1975 Chevrolet, may be dug up like a dinosaur from the Nebraska loam.

Mr. Davidson, who runs a discount hardware emporium here (everything for the farmer but not the farmer), got caught up with thousands of other Americans—only more so—in the fad: He decided to bury a car.

Last July 4, with a hired crane, Mr. Davidson, 68, lowered into what a sign here proclaims "the world's largest time capsule" a yellow 1976 Chevrolet Vega coupe with radio and heater—bought and paid for by himself for posterity.

Mr. Davidson said it cost him \$15,000 for the Chevy, the concrete vault that contains it, the excavation in his front yard and the ceremony last July. Gov. and Mrs. James Egan were persuaded to chicken with champagne the crypt and the Davidson-designed sculpture that stands atop the site.

Another, and he said the final, sealing is planned Sunday, July 4, when Mr. Davidson is to inter, through a hatch installed for such historical postscripts, a blue Kawasaki motorcycle.

Mr. Davidson chose a 50-year span for his capsule with the idea that "the children and students, at least, who put things in now will still be around in 2025 to see them taken out." He hopes the capsule will then be refilled and resealed for another 50-year sleep.

Pan, Panties, Suit

The encapsulated items here include a Teflon frying pan, a bolt of polyester fabric with a zipper and a pattern, a pair of bikini panties and a man's aquamarine leisure suit, stitched with yellow flowers.

The capsule also contains murals, letters addressed by parents to children, photographs, telephone books, tapes, bottles of soda pop and other memorabilia contributed by Seward residents.

The leisure suit may be worn in 2025 by whoever is chosen to mount the blue motorcycle. If it still runs then.

After 50 years, however, this is in doubt, according to James Kusterer Jr., a chemist who has become the capsule industry's leading technical consultant.

Mr. Davidson, who said he drew most of his technical advice from "local morticians," has not yet installed the vacuum and other environmental control devices that Mr. Kusterer recommends.

"He may end up with a pile of rust," Mr. Kusterer warned. To help Bicentennial groups avoid rust, mold, dehydration, infestation, corrosion and general deterioration for the 100 years the time capsules are to be buried, Mr. Kusterer is acting as a consultant to the Reynolds Metals Co.

Halperin Says Many Campuses Have CIA Men

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., June 27 (UPI).—A leading critic of the CIA says that the agency has "one or two or perhaps several secret agents" on more than 100 U.S. campuses, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Morton Halperin, a former member of the National Security Council, said his information was based on secret portions of the report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, chaired by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

Mr. Halperin told the American Association of University Professors, meeting Friday on the University of California at Santa Barbara campus, that the CIA agents are administrators, faculty members and teaching graduate students who "basically are recruiters."

"They try to spot students or faculty members who might be useful in gathering information at international academic conferences and the like, according to Mr. Halperin.

They also 'look for other recruiters,' he said, 'either Americans or foreigners, people who will go back to their countries and be spies for the CIA.' Mr. Halperin named no institutions but said, "I assume it's concentrated in universities where there are a large number of foreigners."

LONDON THEATRE

The Musical Musical

IRENE

ADELPHI Tel 01-836 7611

Black and white film, however, is preservable, and Reynolds Metals and Mr. Kusterer are urging the state Bicentennial officials to include, for example, a complete aerial photographic mosaic of the state, with data on the altitude from which the pictures were made.

They can then be compared with another set, photographed in 1976, and preserved again for the nation's Tercentennial in 2176.

Senate Unit Votes to Restore Civil Rights of Eugene Debs

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted to restore the citizenship rights of Eugene Debs, the late Socialist leader who fought for unemployment insurance, old age pensions and equal rights for women.

From what I've heard about this man I'm not sure I want to go on record as voting for him," said Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., before he reluctantly withdrew an objection that would have killed the measure by preventing a vote Friday.

Sen. Thurmond changed his mind only after he was asked three times to do so and after he confirmed that, although Debs ran for president five times as

a Socialist, he never was a Communist.

Debs' champion was Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., who said the Socialist was "a political activist ahead of his time." Sen. Bayh added: "Most of the things he espoused are now the law of the land."

When the Indiana Democrat said an objection would kill chances of considering the matter this year, Sen. Thurmond replied: "That is what I want to do. Yes, I'd like to do that."

Debs died in 1926. He lost his citizenship rights on his conviction for sedition in 1918 after a speech criticizing U.S. entry into World War I.

Debs conducted his fifth and last presidential campaign from his cell in the Atlanta Penitentiary. He received nearly a million votes.

His 30-year sentence was commuted in 1921 by President Warren Harding, who did not, however, restore Debs' citizenship rights.

Sen. Bayh said his own interest in the symbolic gesture of restoring the late Socialist leader's civil rights was that Debs was born in Terre Haute, Ind., where the Interior Department has made his family's home a national historic landmark.

In introducing his bill last year, Sen. Bayh quoted part of Debs' speech to the court just before he was sentenced:

"Your Honor, years ago I recognized my kinship with all living beings, and I made up my mind that I was not one bit better than the meanest of the earth. I said then, and I say now, that while there is a lower class, I am in it; while there is a criminal element, I am of it and, while there is a soul in prison, I am not free."

TWA Flight Attendants Reject Pact on Wages

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP).—Flight attendants for Trans World Airlines rejected yesterday to reject a contract agreement reached June 6, a TWA spokesman said. He said the airline was "awaiting word" on whether the union would strike, but it anticipated no interruption of service.

TWA's 5,500 flight attendants have been demanding pay increases and a reduction in work schedules. They now earn a starting salary of \$647 monthly, rising to \$864 monthly after nine years. TWA, the world's second largest trunk carrier, reported losses last year of more than \$120 million.

Radio France recrute pour L'ORCHESTRE NATIONAL DE FRANCE et LE NOUVEL ORCHESTRE PHILHARMONIQUE

20 Violons • 11 Altos • 3 Violoncelles dont 10 postes de Super-Solistes

Concours à Radio France du 1^{er} au 20 Septembre 1976 dépôt des Candidatures avant le 10 Juillet 1976.

Renseignements et inscriptions: Régie Générale des Orchestres, place 6310 - 116, Avenue Président-Kennedy 75016 PARIS - Tél. : 224.37.25.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Lady L Business Lunches, Dinners, Suppers

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m. Two shows

Your promotion.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Dorado Beach and East Berlin

The Caribbean Rambouillet which began Sunday in Puerto Rico is, essentially, an economic survey by the leaders of seven industrialized states, in the hope of evolving joint policies in a world of economic stress and strain. But President Ford, who summoned the meeting, has said it will cover a wide range of topics—and those, doubtless, will include political problems.

Indeed, the question has been raised whether Mr. Ford assembled this gathering in the hope of affecting his own political future. This may be largely irrelevant; the need for some collaboration among the countries of the Atlantic community is obvious enough, regardless of the timing of this particular event. But when the President of the United States gave, on his arrival in the Puerto Rican commonwealth, a warning against other nations meddling in commonwealth affairs, that was political.

Another political element that impinged on the conference was the inability of Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada to depart on schedule because of the disruption of air traffic in his country. The participation of Canada in the conference has not been secured without difficulty; Canada had not been invited to Rambouillet because in the opinion of some European states (notably France) it was not important enough in the industrial picture. But Dorado Beach was in the Americas, and Washington had seen to it that Ottawa would be represented.

Then pilots refused to fly in Canada over the issue of bilingualism in air control.

The Canadian difficulty was only an example of the kind of political—or at least, non-economic—issue that pursues all of the participants to the democratic economic summit. And, by a nice bit of irony, economic issues which bark at the heels of those who take part in the largely political European Communist meeting this week in East Berlin. For with Poland recognizing the essentially capitalist fact that, as a leading Communist organ in Warsaw put it, "In the long term it is impossible to buy at high prices and sell at low ones," it is going to be difficult for Communists, whether Euro or Muscovite, to carry conviction when they argue that they can run an economy better than the bourgeoisie. The Polish crisis over prices should have profound effect on other Communist countries, as well as countries tempted by Communism.

So economics has its politics and politics its economics, and the world is swayed by many emotions, of which those inspired by wages and prices make only a part. At least those gathered on Dorado Beach will have this advantage over those who meet in East Berlin: They have their dogmas, but they are not as much of a straitjacket as Marxism in the Communist mode—even when that mode is interpreted by minds as diverse as those of Lenin and Trotsky, Stalin and Mao, Tito and Berlinguer.

Wrecking Tax Reform

The games being played in the Senate over tax reform may be less eye-catching than the sex scandals involving women of dubious virtue on the congressional payroll. But, in terms of the cost to ordinary taxpayers and to the nation's economic well-being, the anti-tax reform forces led by Sen. Long of Louisiana are likely to be more damaging.

A big hole has already been ripped in the new congressional budget process by many of those conservatives who halted the budget reform as a means of imposing fiscal responsibility on Congress. The budget resolution for the coming fiscal year assumed \$2 billion would be raised by tax reform. But the tax bill brought forth by the Senate Finance Committee falls far short of raising that much money. By some estimates, it would net only an additional \$300 million, with tax breaks largely offsetting tax tightening.

Sen. Muskie of Maine, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, and Sen. Bellmon of Oklahoma, its ranking Republican, tried to get the Senate to agree in advance to make changes in the reform bill that would reach the \$2-billion objective called for by the congressional budget resolution. Sen. Long's forces—including virtually all the conservative Republicans who had been so loud in praise of fiscal responsibility in the new budget process—beat back the attempt.

The tax system has been so riddled by exceptions to benefit particular taxpayers, especially politically potent groups, that reform efforts usually wind up making matters still worse. For reform of a loop-

hole characteristically consists of minor reductions in the loophole, and exemptions from the partial closing of the loophole. This is the Senate's present course.

It is doubtless unrealistic to expect that a significantly improved bill will emerge before the presidential election. The only hope would rest on candidate committing himself to tax reform and, once elected, according it a high priority.

Mr. Carter is in a position to do this and the Democratic party platform provides him with the vehicle for a deep-going overhaul of the nation's tax system, if he should be elected. President Ford and Mr. Reagan have thus far demonstrated little interest in tax reform, but they and their party also have ample opportunity to repair this lack. Neither side is likely to do so.

Before the end of the current congressional session, about the only worthwhile tax action that one can really expect is extension throughout 1977 of the 1975 tax reductions for family and individual taxpayers and for business. Without those extensions, which would total \$17.3 billion as contemplated by the concurrent congressional budget resolution, the nation would be hit with a major tax increase when it is still working out of the economic slump.

The nation cannot risk the danger of another such setback nor of another outbreak of double-digit inflation. But the Senate Finance Committee's irresponsibility on the congressional budget process, and the lack of demonstrated interest in the matter by the presidential candidates, leaves little basis for hope.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Warsaw Surrender

The unprecedented speed with which the Polish government abandoned its price increase program testifies eloquently to the terror that worker protests create among the Warsaw rulers. Edward Gierk, today's top Polish Communist, came to power five and a half years ago because of massive worker revolt against price increases instituted by his predecessor, Wladyslaw Gomulka. Mr. Gierk clearly has no intention of following Mr. Gomulka in walking the economic gangplank to oblivion. The real mystery is why Mr. Gierk tried last week's gamble that ended so ingloriously and so quickly.

By a curious and totally unplanned coincidence, Secretary of State Kissinger was speaking in London last Friday. On that same day a wave of major strikes and sabotage by Polish workers was forcing the Warsaw regime to abandon its price increase plans little more than 24 hours after they had been announced. Mr. Kissinger said of East-West economic competition in his address that, "If there is an economic competition, we won't long ago." The events in Poland underlined his point. They exposed more openly than any earlier happening in recent years how tenuous is the surface tranquility of Eastern Europe. This vivid demonstration by the Polish workers of their veto power over Warsaw government decisions must inevitably give ideas to the people of the Soviet Union and of other Soviet satellites.

The immediate Warsaw surrender on the

price issue does not mean the end of the problem. Ever since Gomulka's overthrow, the Polish government has been massively subsidizing food prices at a cost of about \$5 billion annually, a heavy load for the Polish economy. Now Polish farmers are demanding higher prices for their produce, and sharp increases in the prices paid those farmers were announced as part of the total package Warsaw made public on Thursday and withdrawn on Friday. While the workers may be happy that the price raises have been withdrawn, Poland's farmers are undoubtedly infuriated. Since most Polish farm production is accounted for by individual peasants, Polish farmers have the option of withholding grain and other food deliveries to show their dissatisfaction.

Poland simply does not have the resources to be able to increase still further the already great food subsidies by raising farmers' prices while leaving retail quotations unchanged. In effect Poland's rulers are caught in a "scissors crisis" characteristic of totally controlled economies. They are suspended in the void between the two blades created by farmers' demands for higher prices and the workers' demands for retaining the retail prices that have been unchanged for years. It would be surprising if Warsaw has not already approached Moscow to ask again for massive economic aid to prevent the crisis from turning into revolution.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Objectives, Preoccupations, Assumptions Change

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court of the United States announced two fundamental decisions in the last few days: It said, by a vote of 7-2, that private schools may not refuse to admit black students; and it ruled unanimously that white workers are as fully protected from racial discrimination on the job as black workers.

These decisions were taken by the so-called "Nixon Court" (so-called because he appointed four of its nine members), and the unanimous decision giving equal job security to the whites was written by Justice Thurgood Marshall, the only black of the court.

It's almost enough to make you wonder about the assumptions of the past. Almost everybody knew that Jimmy Carter wouldn't make it, but he did. The conventional wisdom in this town was that, once Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo Black retired from the Supreme Court, it would swing to the right, and that John Paul Stevens of Illinois, Douglas's replacement, would vote with the conservative majority. But it hasn't worked out precisely as predicted.

Everybody talks about "change" but things keep changing faster than anybody expects. Between 1983 and 1988, only one presidential appointment to the Supreme Court was rejected by the Senate—John J. Parker in 1930. It was assumed that the president's domination of Supreme Court appointments could not be challenged successfully, but in Nixon's time the Senate rejected both Haynsworth and Carswell, and insisted on an equal voice in deciding, not only the legal experience of judges, but also their political philosophy.

We keep being surprised in Washington by the workings of this unpredictable democratic process. The Nixon Court voted unanimously against Nixon on the decisive issues of the Watergate scandals, and assured his resignation.

It was also assumed that the leaders of the Congress never retired until forced to do so, but Mansfield of Montana and Scott of Pennsylvania, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and Speaker of the House Albert of Oklahoma have all decided within a few months to get out. It was also assumed that the "buddy system," which Ronald Reagan talks so much about, would protect the elders of the Congress, no matter how they affronted the rules of personal conduct. But Wilbur Mills and Wayne Hays were stripped of their power.

Washington is constantly predicting disasters that never happen, and running into outrageous disasters it never anticipated, such as Vietnam, Watergate, Nixon, Agnew and Mitchell. For a while around here, it was assumed, for example, that automated machinery would throw millions of Americans out of work, and the Labor Department had a cast of hundreds to plan for the inevitable catastrophe. But even after the development of the computer, the automation rescue squad at the Labor Department has been reduced and almost dismantled.

Not so long ago, the quadrupling of oil prices had the American people lining up at corner gas stations. The president was urging everybody to conserve energy, turn off the lights, drive 55 miles an hour and wear WY buttons to "Whip Inflation Now." But nobody paid much attention. The American people may not know where they're going, but they're on their way at 60 or even 70 miles an hour. The petrodollar surpluses of the oil-producing states in the Middle East have been reduced and absorbed in the industrial countries, and everybody has adjusted—or so they think—except the two-thirds of the human race living in the poor countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The point here is not that the American people have solved or even adjusted adequately to the crises of the modern world. The inflation crisis, the energy crisis,

the unemployment crisis, the political crisis and the moral crisis of the West are still with us, but at least some adjustments are clearly being made.

We are changing the world faster than we can change ourselves, but the idea is getting around that the old assumptions are no longer as valid as we thought. Young men and women in their middle twenties, for example, can, if reminded, remember the days before space flight or polio vaccine. Anyone over 35, can recall what it was like before the generalized use of penicillin or the rapid growth of television and the welfare state; everybody over 65 can recall the days before radio or even women's suffrage.

It is interesting that these points were recalled by the late Alastair Buchan in his book on "The End of the Postwar Era,"

in which he criticized Henry Kissinger for not seeing just how fast the world was changing.

But Kissinger was in London the other day, making an address in praise of Buchan, and agreeing with him that maybe we were making some progress, and entering into a new era of cooperation and maybe even of peace.

It was true, Buchan wrote, that blood was still being shed in Ireland, Africa and the Middle East, "but the objectives, the preoccupations, and the assumptions of governments have changed profoundly in the last few years."

"We do not know," he added, "whether our Western societies possess the internal coherence, the fidelity to their own ideals, to confront those societies that are led from the top downwards in a profound test of wills."

This of course is Kissinger's theme, but like Buchan, he is beginning to see emerging a dif-

ferent world, requiring new analysis, new techniques of democratic government, greater consultation among the free nations, and a new confidence.

"We have nothing to fear from competition," Kissinger said in his Buchan lecture in London. "If there is a military competition, we have the strength to defend our interests. If there is an economic competition, we won it long ago. If there is an ideological competition, the power of our ideas depends only on our will to uphold them."

So things are changing, not only in the Supreme Court, but in the political arena of the nation and also in the court of public opinion. The problems obviously remain, but adjustments are being made in the United States and elsewhere in the Western world, and without the threat of general war, there is at least time to sort them out.

A Watchdog for Democracy

By C. L. Sulzberger

BREMEN, West Germany—Portugal's presidential election this weekend are, in a certain sense, more significant for the tormented country's future than the April legislative elections which confirmed that the Portuguese people, after almost a half-century of dictatorship, basically favored a middle-of-the-road and democratic solution of their problems.

It became a virtual certainty that Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, army chief of staff, would win when he has been backed by the Socialists of Mario Soares, No. 1 in position among the argumentative parties vying for power, and even more so when his principal rival, Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Premier, suffered a crippling heart attack.

Nelson de Melo Sarmento, the orthodox Communist candidate, was never truly in the running.

Two months ago, the legislative balloting—because it was the first free parliamentary vote in 50 years—seemed more important. This was not won by any party but the Socialists emerged the strongest.

Enter Eanes

When the new parliament was chosen most observers calculated that Azevedo, a resolute, assertive man, would win presidential backing from the Socialists and would therefore be a real president. Whatever diminished chance he had was lost to illness.

Eanes, who argued that the army should be a "military watchdog of the democratic process" but not—as some rivals suggested—"the motor of the revolution," originally seemed determined to stick to the military profession and confine himself to whipping the badly disorganized armed forces into shape.

This idea evaporated when Eanes chose to seek the top executive job. The president assumed rank as commander-in-chief, a title meaning more in uneasy Portugal, when it is awarded to an energetic young (41) professional officer, than in the United States or France.

Portugal's Western allies have assumed for some months, after a situation bordering on chaos, that stability and democracy were compatible in a small nation whose system, newly emerged from authoritarianism, was still fragile. The constitution, hastily drafted, was already being out of tune with today's mood.

But this is hard to judge until a really workable government—which will now depend on the president's choice of a premier—can seriously face the massive problems. And executive decisions are vital. Azevedo once told me: "The Portuguese people know what they don't want but they find it hard to indicate what they do want. That makes it difficult to make policies work here since the people never seem to know precisely what they hope for."

Portugal's remaining uneasiness

—after the first whiff of political freedom, a spasm of economic problems, and the thrust of returning settlers from lost African colonies—makes it clear a firm hand will be required at the controls, but not a dictatorial hand. That is what the first presidential elections of free Portugal have been about.

Although the Communist party, under the belligerent Alvaro Cunhal, represents a small minority, it is exceedingly well disciplined and its adherents have penetrated key trade union, press and educational positions. At the same time, there are many right-wing hangers-on, shaded from conservative progenitors of Gen. Spínola who originally overthrew the dictatorship, to underground adherents of the dictatorship itself.

Fulcrum Position

Consequently the first president of the new republic must bear responsibility for getting things done in a country still confused by its new-found liberty, still beset by unresolved economic problems, and still at least to some degree menaced by underground threats from both left and right. The chief of state is in a fulcrum position amid a still-fragile complex of intra-political relationships.

This is a tough and delicate role. Iberian nations have much genius but the art of popular self-government is not notable among them. Political opinion has a habit of swinging like a very rapid pendulum from right to left, rarely stopping at the center. Eanes, the almost certain winner of Sunday's vote, is a tough, clean man but also more ambitious than he originally seemed to be this spring when he was assuring diplomats that his only desire was to get back to his troops and resume the rank he held last year, colonel instead of four-star general.

Nevertheless, cleanliness and toughness may be the two qualities most needed today by Portugal as it faces the long job of re-establishing normal government while at the same time accepting the responsibilities of free democracy, NATO alliance, and stable UN membership.

Democrats' Inscrutable Platform '76

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The Democratic platform is as tame as Jimmy Carter's rhetoric and, in its own courtly-way, as inscrutable. Somebody once said about a corporation's annual reports that they are to be compared with a lady's bikini in that they reveal enough to maintain interest, while concealing the vital parts.

Consider, for instance, the simple sentences that concern foreign policy. Under the heading "Middle East," the Democrats say: "We shall continue to seek a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The cornerstone of our policy is a firm commitment to the independence and security of the state of Israel. This special relationship does not prejudice improved relations with other nations in the region."

Ah, but it does. This is not to say that it shouldn't; but quite plainly it does. The United States has taken the official position, along with other countries represented in the Security Council, way back since November of 1947, that Israel should return to the conquered territories. Israel declines to do so, giving reasons, some of which are by no means unreasonable. Still, there is such a thing as concern for justice to the Palestinian refugees; and there is no doubt that in the absence of a homeland for them and the return of the conquered territories there is great injustice in the area and a great sympathy toward the United States. As James Reston and James Michener, both Democrats, have at one point, put it, official Israeli intransigence is an obstacle to Middle East settlement, and the encouragement of it should be something less than a cornerstone of our policy.

And Asia

Or is that intransigence a vital interest of ours? The next plank of the Democrats concerns "Asia." It is very straightforward. "The Vietnam war has taught us the folly of becoming militarily involved where our vital interests were not at stake. Our relations with China should continue to develop on peaceful terms, including early movement toward normalizing diplomatic relations in the context of a peaceful resolution of the future of Taiwan."

The first part of that could have been written by George Washington and inserted into his Farewell Address—in fact it is. The daunting questions are the solution to the future of Taiwan? And is Taiwan's independence of the United States? The existing treaty presupposes this, but as recently as in the last Democratic platform dominated by Sen. McGovern, the proposal was to rescind that treaty. Precisely what we don't know from this declaration is everything we really want to know about U.S. policy in the Far East.

In the domestic area, the usual gods are serially oblated. A maximum production is made in behalf of full employment. Not long after that, we are told that the minimum wage rate should "keep pace with the increase in the cost of living," which is another way of saying that such unemployment, as results from the minimum-wage law should not be interfered with.

Welfare reform consists of "income maintenance, substantially financed by the federal government." "Financed by the federal government" is a code word for "It won't cost you anything," and is the essence of Democratic economic witchcraft: the notion of the spontaneously generated dollar out of Washington, D.C.

Since we are going to have full employment and higher minimum wage and free medicine, we have to say something about inflation, and we do. We are against inflation. Does that mean we are in favor of wage and price controls? Well, no, not immediately anyway. In the language of the platform, "We do not believe that such involvement [in wage and price decisions] requires a comprehensive system of mandatory controls at this time." If one American can be found who disagrees with that statement, you will have to look for him in Haight-Ashbury, Belmont, Mass., or Walden Pond.

Well, party platforms should be written and not studied. They are interesting primarily as musical productions. This one sounds like the organ in Radio City Music Hall, unlike its predecessor which sounded like the Rolling Stones. As such, it is guardedly welcome.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

JUNE 23, 1901
PARIS—The Syndicat des Conducteurs d'Automobiles held a meeting last night at the Concert de l'Univers, in the Avenue de Wagram, to protest against the attempt of a certain limousine-hire concern to compel their chauffeurs to part with their mustaches. A defiant reply was voted on in which it was made clear that the chauffeurs would never comply with the edict.

JUNE 23, 1926
BELGRADE—Spinster "school marm" is at a premium in Yugoslavia. Recently there has been such a high "mortality rate" from Cupid's arrows that the government has taken the matter in hand. The minister of education issued a decree that henceforth no woman school teacher could marry without his consent and further ruled that under no circumstances could a female teacher marry a man who was also a teacher.

هكذا من النهر

Sino-Indian Move Cited

U.S. Urged to Normalize Links With China Before Mao Dies

By Allen S. Whiting

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The first Sino-Indian exchange of ambassadors since the 1963 border war proves Peking's willingness to mend diplomatic fences despite domestic political turmoil. On Oct. 22, 1975, an incident on the disputed Himalayan frontier resulted in two Indian deaths. However, the subsequent death of Premier Chou En-lai and the toppling of his initial successor, the then Vice-Premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, did not prevent New Delhi from improving relations with the northern neighbor.

This should encourage President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to negotiate the complete normalization of relations with China before the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung further complicates the political scene in Peking.

The failure to establish full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China is a major U.S.-Chinese dilemma. Considerable evidence exists that the pace of normalization has fallen far short of what Peking had anticipated.

Last year, intimations of Chinese irritation became apparent. First voiced in unofficial conversations, they became open on the eve of President Ford's visit last December. The main problem is the U.S. relationship with Taiwan. U.S. diplomatic recognition and defense commitments are incompatible with the understanding reached in the 1972 Shanghai communiqué at the time of Richard Nixon's China visit as president.

Move Implied

These understandings implied that with the end of the Indo-China war and a tacit agreement by Peking not to use force against Taiwan, the United States would disengage militarily from the island, dissolve the defense treaty and move toward full diplomatic relations with China.

The issue for all concerned with Taiwan's future may be posed in this way: Can the U.S. sense of moral obligation and the nation's sense of U.S. reliability be sufficiently met by an arrangement whereby we explicitly renounce a commitment to use force against force in exchange for a tacit commitment by Peking not to use force?

Most proposals that meet the needs of U.S. moral concern and the country's Asian allies' security concerns fall short of what is acceptable to Peking. Any formal pledge of outside defense assistance is incompatible with Peking's insistence—as expressed in the Shanghai communiqué—that the "liberation of Taiwan" is China's internal affair.

However, what Peking terms

"the Japanese formula" provides a solution to the impasse. This would involve termination of the U.S. defense treaty and all formal diplomatic ties with Taiwan while continuing to maintain trade, travel and economic relationships unimpaired.

Evolution

Were such a precedent to be followed, the United States official expression of interest in Taiwan's peaceful evolution would be significantly reinforced by the tangible presence of many American citizens and considerable U.S. capital on the island.

Any violation by Peking of a tacit understanding not to attack Taiwan would challenge impact that interests whose influence in and on Congress could not be discounted in advance. In addition, because of Tokyo's concern over sizable Japanese interests there, joint consultation would undoubtedly produce an appropriate response to signs of an imminent effort by China to take the island by force.

To minimize the likelihood of this eventually occurring, however, the U.S. position must be made sufficiently clear and China's tacit acquiescence sufficiently credible to provide the necessary assurance that Taiwan will not be attacked in the aftermath of U.S. military disengagement.

Two underlying imperatives currently render the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations

urgent. First, so long as the United States remains politically and militarily involved with the Chinese Nationalists, good relations with Peking will be vulnerable to political opposition in China on an issue that strikes at the most sensitive nerves of Chinese self-consciousness. Not only will bilateral relations be affected but also U.S. interaction in other areas such as Korea.

Second, the Peking-Moscow-Washington triangular relationship is significantly involved. After the death of Mr. Mao, the present intense hostility between



China and the Soviet Union may well diminish. If the United States has failed to complete normalization and remains tied to Taiwan's defense, Chinese-Soviet rapprochement may come sooner and go further than it otherwise would.



The U.S. competitive position with Moscow would suffer because Peking must certainly come to judge U.S. intervention in its internal affairs as more serious than its grievances with Moscow.

Indeed, if normalization has not occurred before an improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations, it may be more difficult for the United States to elicit tacit acceptance of the desired formula.

Allen S. Whiting, consultant on China affairs to Secretary Kissinger between 1969 and 1973, is professor of political science at the University of Michigan. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

First Self-Examination Since '67

Series of Scandals Leads Congress to Probe Itself

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Congress, which has no qualms about investigating or criticizing others, is undergoing a searing examination of an institution it has not paid much attention to for nearly a decade—itsself.

Not since 1967—when the House of Representatives excluded Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the Harlem Democrat—for among other things, keeping his wife on his committee payroll while she lived in Puerto Rico, and the Senate censured Sen. Thomas Dodd, D-Conn., for misquoting political funds and double-billing for public and private travel—has Congress, particularly the House, been so preoccupied with the activities of its own members.

Almost daily in the House, representatives are calling news conferences to propose various reforms in the way Congress spends and accounts for the more than \$800 million it spends annually, allocates its perquisites or deals with its thousands of employees.

House Democratic leaders, who have been meeting frequently in recent days, promise to announce, possibly tomorrow, a series of housekeeping reforms, which would appear to insure that some changes will be made since the Democrats control the House by a 240-1 margin.

Flurry of Activity

The flurry of activity stems in a large part, of course, from the accusations by Elizabeth Ray that Rep. Wayne Hays, a powerful Ohio Democrat, maintained her on his committee payroll at \$14,000 a year to be his mistress.

Rep. Hays, who was hospitalized from an overdose of sleeping pills, has acknowledged having an affair with Miss Ray but has denied that she did not work for the committee.

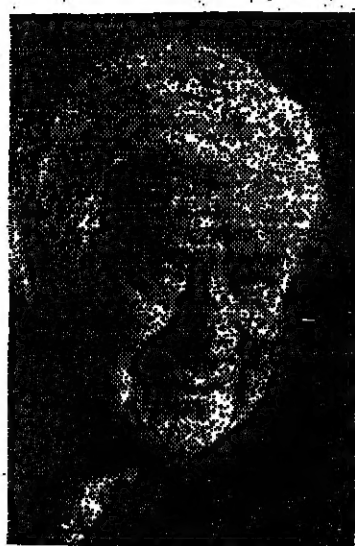
Rep. Frank Thompson, D-N.J., the new chairman of the House Administration Committee, Friday ordered an audit of about \$30 million in expenses of 20 committees, including his own.

Rep. Thompson said the audits would be made under his direction by accountants on loan from the General Accounting Office, the investigations arm of Congress. Rep. Thompson formally replaced Rep. Hays last week as committee chairman.

Hanky-Panky

Allegations of congressional hanky-panky are by no means new, but the sensitivity of the representatives—and their quick and loud demands to do something this time—are due to several factors.

Most public-opinion polls show that Congress is held in low



Rep. Thomas O'Neill

esteem anyway and it is an election year with all 435 House seats and one-third of the Senate seats up for election.

Thus it was no coincidence that leaders of the 12 freshman Democrats elected in the last 18 months—many by narrow margins and many of whom helped Rep. Hays keep his House Administration Committee chairmanship last year—called a news conference recently to propose a series of reforms in the housekeeping of the House, largely from elimination of the annual footlocker that goes to each representative (a carry-over from the old days when a member shipped his records home after congressional sessions lasting only a few months), to the creation of an employee grievance procedure.

Moving Quickly

Also, with the forthcoming retirement of the speaker of the House, Rep. Carl Albert, D-Okla., the majority leader, Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts is expected to be the next speaker and has sought to display his leadership by moving quickly to oust Rep. Hays from his chairmanship and to institute other reforms.

And finally, the Hays affair occurs at a time of widespread publicity about other alleged congressional indiscretions. The House Select Committee, largely dormant since its creation after the Powell case in 1967, suddenly is grappling with investigations of the disclosure of the report of the House Intelligence Committee, allegations of conflicts of interest against Rep. Robert Sikes, D-Tenn., newspaper accounts that some representatives received federal travel pay to which they were not entitled, the arrest of Rep. Allan Howe, D-Utah, who was charged in Salt Lake City with

collecting a policeman as a prostitute and the disclosure that Rep. Joe Waggoner, R-Mississippi, had been indicted, then released by the D.C. police, after allegedly solicited a policeman.

Immunity Cited

Washington police officials say that their policy for the century not to arrest members of Congress on misdemeanor charges because of constitutional guarantees of immunity—arrest while attending sessions of Congress, Police Chief Mel Cullinane said, even that "must be reviewed" in light of incident involving Rep. Ho Uah.

The cumulative effect of allegations could be devastating on members of Congress as re-election in marginal districts even though the vast majority of representatives have been untroubled by the scandal. "I don't believe the abuse is widespread, but what we are the paper every day implies everybody is doing it," said Toby Moffett, D-Conn., joined his freshman colleagues in urging reforms.

Since most of the publicity has focused on I. Hays, the House has elected a subcommittee to study the House's immunity from arrest, support in reform efforts in the past. But there has been no open shouting among Republican minority leaders. A Republican put it, "The publicity reflects on everyone who knows what will be tomorrow's newspaper."

"The Republicans can't be unilaterally. If we are to make respect for the institution," said Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of the House Select Committee.

In the past, the House Senate have been reluctant to discipline their members. The Constitution, such as the judge of the election qualifications of its members has the power to punish members for "disorderly behavior."

But such punishment has been rare and has occurred in years largely when a representative or senator has been "expelled" from the institution. The last time the House expelled a member was in 1856, when Sen. Andrew Pickens, D-South Carolina, was expelled for "disorderly behavior."

Only seven senators are representatives have been expelled since 1789 and 2 of senators and 10 of those representatives were re-elected their constituencies.

The Double Life of an Intermediary Between Organized Crime, U.S. Business

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK (NYT)—To his associates in Los Angeles, Sidney Korshak is a highly successful labor lawyer, an astute business adviser to major corporations, a multimillionaire with immense influence and many connections, a friend of top Hollywood stars and executives.

He is so entrenched in Hollywood's social and business structures that he mingles easily with such entertainers as Dinah Shore, Debbie Reynolds and Tony Martin and with such businessmen as Charles Bluhdorn, chairman of Gulf Western Industries, Inc., and Lew Wasserman, chief executive of MCA, Inc., the entertainment conglomerate.

But Sidney Korshak leads a double life.

To scores of federal, state and local law-enforcement officials, Korshak is the most important link between organized crime and legitimate business. They describe him as a behind-the-scenes "fixer" who has been instrumental in helping criminal elements gain power in what affairs and infiltrate the leisure and entertainment industries.

Since the early 1940s, his name has come up in at least 20 investigations of organized crime and in recent months he has become the prime target of a Justice Department investigation into sophisticated economic crime and of an inquiry by the FBI into West Coast labor racketeering.

'Senior Adviser'

A well-informed Justice Department official has described Korshak as a "senior intermediary for and senior adviser to" organized-crime groups in California, Chicago, Las Vegas and New York.

"He directs their investments, their internal affairs, their high-level decision-making," the official said. "For as long as I

can remember, Korshak's name has been synonymous with illicit business."

Yet for all his power and the scope of his operations, Korshak, now 62, has managed to remain relatively anonymous. He has received little attention from the press. And he has never been indicted.

The New York Times conducted a six-month investigation into Korshak's affairs in an effort to learn how he gained his power and how he has managed to operate with relative impunity.

Korshak, reached in Los Angeles by telephone, emphatically refused to be interviewed. He accused a Times reporter of having "slandered me . . . from one end of the country to the other."

During the investigation, which involved more than 300 interviews in Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Chicago, New York and Washington, D.C., the Times learned that Korshak, who has first-hand knowledge of some of his alleged criminal activities. These men, who have not been willing to cooperate with federal authorities for fear of reprisal, talked only upon a guarantee of anonymity. The Times has, however, verified much of the information they supplied.

The Times also scrutinized scores of federal and local police documents during its inquiry and was able to confirm much of that material.

Hard to Prosecute

From the investigation emerged the picture of a man involved behind the scenes in various schemes that federal officials have described as unlawful but difficult to prosecute because of the extraordinary protection his position as an attorney affords him and because of the refusal of witnesses to testify.

Among the schemes cited in federal documents and described by Korshak's associates were these:

- The blackmailing of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver in 1950, when the Tennessee Democrat was pressing a congressional investigation of organized crime in Chicago.
- Payoffs to Chicago judges in

the late 1960s for favorable court decisions and payoffs to Illinois Republican politicians in 1970. A state agency later ruled that some of the 1970 payoffs were illegal.

• A stock fraud from which Korshak made a profit of more than \$1 million. He forfeited much of the profit after the Securities and Exchange Commission charged that it was unlawful.

• A corporate payment of \$500,000 to Korshak—kept secret in violation of SEC rules—in return for his serving as the link in a business deal between the corporation and an organized-crime figure.

Repeatedly, both federal officials and past associates said Korshak's power ultimately stems from his extensive ties to powerful trade-unions, officials, especially those in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and from his links to organized crime.

His connections have made many of those with whom he has dealt fearful of his demands, pressures and threats.

For example, a prominent businessman told associates that, after he had fired Korshak as his labor counsel in 1961, Korshak warned him not to "walk alone at night."

Another executive said that in 1968 Korshak had threatened him with labor problems unless his company purchased employee insurance through a Korshak associate.

The Times has found no evidence to indicate that the recipients of those threats were harmed by Korshak or his associates.

When faced with government investigations into possible crimes, Korshak—according to some who participated in his activities—has attempted to cover up. He urged witnesses not to talk during a 1967 federal grand jury investigation and a 1969 congressional hearing into alleged labor racketeering.

An Archetype

At a closed meeting of Justice Department officials last month, Korshak was described as the archetype of a new kind of intermediary who is able to deal simultaneously with organized crime and the highest echelons of legitimate business.

At another meeting in April, senior attorneys in the Organized Crime Division of the Justice Department reached a consensus that Korshak was one of the five most powerful members of the underworld, according to a participant.

In 1968, a department report described him as perhaps "the most significant link in the relationship between the crime syndicate, politics, labor and management."

Despite such notoriety among law-enforcement officials, Korshak has retained the trust and admiration of many legitimate associates and clients—some of whom say they do not know the underworld source of his power and influence. Others, who do acknowledge knowing something about his underworld connections, regard them as part of his past and now irrelevant.

Korshak said recently that his law firm represents at least 100 clients. They have included such corporate giants as Gulf & Western, National General, Max Factor, Rapid American, Diners' Club, Schenley Industries, the Hilton and Hyatt hotel chains, the Los Angeles Dodgers, the San Diego Chargers and Madison Square Garden Corp., which owns the New York Rangers and the New York Knicks.

The leaders of these major companies have often drawn Korshak into their most sensitive decisions—the securing of financing, the arrangement of mergers, the appointment of key officers and directors—and of course they have paid him well.

\$1 Million in Fees

Federal reports have described him as being among the highest-paid lawyers in the United States. Each year since the late 1950s, he has reported to the Internal Revenue Service fees totaling more than \$500,000 and the annual total has often exceeded \$1 million.

He has virtually absolute control over Associated Booking Corp., the nation's third-largest theatrical booking agency that is one of his few known investments and one that he has sought to keep secret. His influence among stars and Hollywood producers

and directors is extensive.

His clients have included—in addition to Miss Shure, Miss Repulse and Mr. Martin—such established stars as Jill St. John and Cyd Charisse.

"Sidney Korshak is probably the most important man socially out here," said Joyce Haber, a Hollywood columnist. "If you're not invited to his Christmas party, it's a disaster."

Professionally, Korshak is much less visible. He maintains no office in California and has never sought a license to practice law there. He is not listed in Los Angeles area telephone books, although police records indicate that at one time he maintained under four unlisted telephones. He has not granted a substantive newspaper interview since 1950 and carefully avoids photographers.

The ease with which Korshak has been able to lead his double life poses the question: Why do those of his legitimate associates who know the underworld source of much of his influence continue their relationships with him?

Well-Respected

Mr. Wasserman, the head of MCA, described Korshak as a "very good personal friend" and one of the 40 to 50 people in Hollywood with influence. "He's a very well-respected lawyer," Mr. Wasserman said in an interview. "He's a man of his word and good company."

Told of some of Korshak's connections with organized crime, Mr. Wasserman said: "I don't believe them. I've never seen him with so-called syndicate members or organized crime."

Others, however, acknowledged some familiarity with Korshak's background.

Gregory Baizer, a Beverly Hills lawyer, said: "Here's a man who came out of Chicago—obviously he did represent people [in the syndicate] but if a man has ability now, what the hell do you care what he did?"

Sidney Roy Korshak was born June 6, 1907, on Chicago's West Side, the son of a Jewish refugee from Lithuania. He played basketball in high school and won a boxing championship at the

University of Wisconsin. In 1930, he was graduated from De Paul University Law School in Chicago. Even as a child, former schoolmates recall, Sidney was exceptional. "He was handsome and had a lot of ego and a lot of guts," a family friend said. "He didn't let anybody push him around; Sid was a tough guy."

Police reports and files indicate that Korshak began defending members of the Capone mob soon after his graduation from law school but precisely when and how that association began could not be learned.

Many of the city's unions were then dominated by Capone and Korshak quickly became involved in labor law.

By 1942, an IRS intelligence summary quoted government informers as saying that Korshak was "often delegated to represent the Chicago gang, usually in some secret capacity."

After the war he set up a law firm in downtown Chicago with his younger brother, Marshall, who was already a key figure in the Democratic party. Marshall was later elected to the Illinois State Senate and served in high financial posts in state and city government.

Within a few years, Sidney Korshak was serving as labor counsel for some of the most successful businesses in the city. He became known as the lawyer who could—without the danger of a strike—settle disputes between his clients and such unions as the newly powerful Teamsters, the building service employees and the hotel and restaurant employees and bartenders international.

Friends and associates recall that Korshak began about that time to move in new circles in the city, mingling at parties with bank officials, newspaper executives, sports figures and leading businessmen.

One important reason for Korshak's popularity, a friend said, was a series of late-night parties he held, bringing together some of Chicago's leading citizens and some of its prettiest showgirls.

To his close friends in the business community, Korshak was the person who could fix cases in the criminal and civil

courts of Chicago. A senior partner in a large Chicago law firm told in an interview of having congratulated Korshak on a courtroom victory. As the lawyer remembered it, Korshak responded: "What the hell, I had the judge fixed."

A few years later, according to a close Korshak associate, Korshak said he had paid \$100,000 to fix a multimillion-dollar business dispute.

Whatever his activities, Korshak has always tended in public to play down his own importance.

A number of Korshak's close friends noted in interviews that he made it a practice never to appear officially as a criminal underworld figure. "Sid always used people in front of him," an old associate said. "He was always in the background."

Aborted Hearings

The Kefauver committee's 1960 hearings on organized crime provided Korshak with an opportunity to enhance his reputation. After much advance publicity, the committee moved its investigation to Chicago. After a few days of secret meetings, however, Sen. Kefauver and his staff suddenly departed without holding the public hearings that had been promised.

A trusted Korshak friend and business associate recalled in an interview that, shortly after the committee's visit, Korshak had shown him infrared photographs of Sen. Kefauver in an obviously compromising position with a young woman.

Korshak explained, the friend said, that a woman had been supplied by the Chicago underworld and a camera had been planted in the senator's hotel room to photograph her with Kefauver.

"Sid showed it to me," the friend said. "That was the end of hearings and this also made Sid a very big man with the boys. Sid was the guy responsible."

In the early 1960s, another friend recalled, Korshak often borrowed a limousine and chauffeur to drive to weekend business meetings with Sam Giancana and Tony Amato, the Chicago underworld leaders.

"This is where Sid was by the friend said, explaining the case of an accident or a case the police would have difficulty tracing to Korshak any found in the case."

During that period Korshak, changing and expanding operations. It was then that he helped the Chicago mob to establish a presence in the West. The Times learned during its investigation he looked after underworld's legitimate business ventures as well as its ownership of Las Vegas casinos.

Police Helpless

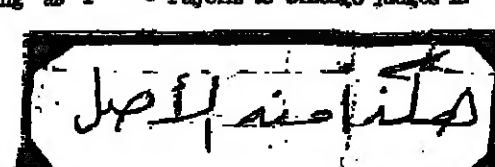
Korshak's power and connections had escalated to such level that by then the Chicago Police Department had all given up. "Sidney was up there," a police officer said, "and a senior police official said: 'It never came to our level; we never ran him. We never saw Sidney with the guys.' Sid always always meeting with lawyers legitimate people."

Korshak began to spend time in Hollywood and to develop friendships among movie and entertainment executives began using those friendships as a way to help Chicago leagues who were searching for opportunities to invest the profits of the postwar boom.

In an early venture in Hollywood, Korshak and his friends, Korshak served as legal counsel for a group of actors who purchased control of the RKO Pictures Corp. for more than \$7 million.

Shortly after the deal was announced in 1953, however, Wall Street Journal published an exposé on RKO's new ownership that some of the known connections with the underworld were described as "a catalytic agent" in arranging the purchase. The RKO deal was abruptly called off and Sid resigned as counsel.

By the late 1950s, Korshak purchased a home in Beverly Hills and had started to move openly in Hollywood among legitimate people. His life had begun.



From Market

**Neither Currency Disturbances
nor Interest Rates Hurt Market**

By Carl Gewirtz

THE average life of the issue to 8.1 years.

• \$Can. 25 million for Noranda Mines, whose six-year loan is expected to carry a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent.

• 100 million deutsche marks for the City of Montreal, which is offering 9 1/2 per cent for 10-year funds. The average life on this loan will be 7 3/4 years through the operation of a sinking fund which will either buy bonds in the market at prices below par or call bonds by lot if the price is above par.

• 12 million Units of Account for Iceland, a 10-year issue offering a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. A sinking fund beginning in the first year will drop the average life on this loan to 7.25 years.

Still on offer from the previous week are National Westminster's \$50-million, 10-year loan; NYK Line's \$20-million, five-year loan; Banque Nationale d'Algerie's \$50-million, five-year floating-rate loan, and, in the Asian-dollar market, a \$20-million, five-year loan for the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Holders in the DM market are the 130-million-DM convertible for Komatsu and 100 million DM for Banque Paribas du Commerce Extérieur. In the Canadian sector, only Ford's \$Can. 35-million, six-year loan awaits pricing.

Although the Canadian-dollar market remains the most sketchy of the operating sectors—a function of the high premium over the U.S. dollar which over time is expected to decline—the Ford issue is said to be meeting good demand from name-conscious investors. As for the Noranda loan, bankers anticipate that the coupon, a half-point more generous than Ford's for the same maturity, is sufficient to attract investors.

All of the U.S.-dollar issues are

Economic Indicators			
WEEKLY COMPARISONS			
	Latest Week	Prior Week	1975
Commodity Index	209.5	207.7	189.9
*Currency in cir.	\$86,540,000	\$86,778,000	\$80,658,000
*Total loans	\$116,485,000	\$116,124,000	\$125,658,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,864,000	2,867,000	2,047,000
Auto production	192,754	193,485	151,677
Daily oil pr's (bbls)	8,274,000	8,274,000	8,359,000
*Flight car's (bbls)	496,880	488,243	469,550
*Elec. Pow. Kwhr	41,514,000	38,785,000	38,104,000
Business failures	151	225	198

MONTHLY COMPARISONS			
	May	Prior Month	1975
A-Employed	87,597,000	87,369,000	84,519,000
A-Unemployed	6,860,000	7,040,000	8,550,000
A-Ind. Prod.	123.2	122.3	110.0
*Personal income	\$1,357,000,000	\$1,346,000,000	\$1,217,000,000
*Money supply	\$303,100,000	\$301,700,000	\$287,600,000
*Consumer price index	169.2	169.2	159.3
A-Consumer cr. circ.	205	189	202

The U.S. Economic Scene
200 Years Later, Self-Interest Divides States

By Richard E. Mooney

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—The people of the United States, tend to think of their country as one nation, indivisible. Looking back, many Americans see the 13 colonies in 1776 as if they were united. In fact, they were 13 quite separate, quarreling entities. Self-interest made it difficult for them to pull together.

shipping. Others are playing a domestic game of protectionism with their state anti-trust and securities laws and even their noise-pollution regulations.

Friendship Treaty

It was heartening to read last week that the governors of seven Northeastern states had joined in a regional treaty of friendship to work together on their common problems and to form a common front against the other 43 in trying to pry more help out of Washington. It was a fitting declaration of interdependence, long overdue.

But New Hampshire was not one of the seven. Why? No explanation was given. The very fact of this conspicuous absence

casts some doubt on the seriousness of the proclaimed détente, even on the day of its birth.

Any skeptic might also wonder, despite the friendship pact, whether there will be any meaningful coalescence among New York, New Jersey and Connecticut on their big issue of the moment—the two suburban states' aggressiveness in drawing business away from the city that nourishes both of them.

Within the states, the cities are not doing much better at pulling together with their suburbs. Lately, a new split has developed—residency rules for city employees. Philadelphia has recently won a court ruling that its policemen must live in the city. Mayor Richard Daley has set similar

conditions for Chicago's police. Some other cities talk of setting broader rules, covering the whole municipal payroll.

Natural Development

New York's rejection of the superconductor Concorde—as a temporary—represents another aspect of local protectionism that seeks to impose an artificial obstruction to a natural development.

The ban against the Concorde is roughly parallel to New York's anti-Arab shipping boycott. The motive of the boycott is understandable—retaliation against the Arabs' boycott against Israel. New York has some leverage: the pre-eminence of its seaport. But shipowners have leverage, too; they can enter the United States through other ports and there is some evidence that that is what they are doing.

Now, in this year of the Bicentennial the United States is still demonstrating disturbing traces of the way we were 200 years ago. Self-interest is still tugging at the seams.

This is seen in many sectors.

The root causes are economic as much as social or political. And the common denominator is an upsurge of internal protectionism—an effort to solve problems with artificial obstructions, a device already discredited in international relations.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—Under the leadership of such blue chip issues as American Telephone & Telegraph and General Motors, as well as such glamorous as International Business Machines, the stock market last week moved back up above the 1,000-point level on the Dow industrial index—at least for a while.

It marked the eighth such journey so far this year for the Dow. After a day or two over 1,000, the popular Dow industrial average has slipped back down again in the 900 range.

Technical analysts and others have been citing the apparently strong resistance level that has developed with the Dow in the 1,000-to-1,010 range, or just below the year's high of 1,011.02 registered on April 21.

Last week was no exception to this pattern. A promising upturn on Thursday—a climb of 7.21 to 1,003.77—gave way on Friday, and the Dow closed at 999.84—down 2.04 points for the week.

Some analysts have suggested that this hesitancy—no longer attributable to immediate concerns of rising short-term interest rates and tightened monetary policy—will begin to erode with the appearance next month of second-quarter earnings reports. In fact, late Thursday the Federal Reserve reported only a small decline in the money supply for the latest week.

Meanwhile, last week's performance found volume as well as prices on the downside.

There were some 95.29 million shares traded last week, compared with 114.82 million shares in the preceding week.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Year	Revenue	Profits	Per Share
1974	1,882.4	1,652.7	74.0
1975	4.82	66.6	4.82

Levi Strauss			
Year	Revenue	Profits	Per Share
1974	298.7	267.7	28.5
1975	267.7	26.8	2.39

NYSE Nationwide Trading, June 23 — Closing Prices

Stocks and Div's	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
3M	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4
Amalgamated	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Amstar	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4

Stocks and Div's	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
3M	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4
Amalgamated	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Amstar	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4

Most Active

Stock	High	Low	High	Low
3M	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4
Amalgamated	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Amstar	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4
Ames	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4

**LE CONTAINER, MOYEN DE TRANSPORT EN
EXPANSION RAPIDE ET D'UN AVENIR ASSURÉ**

vous est proposé en tant qu'investissement en Suisse.

RENDEMENT 16%
(soit 12% après frais et amortissement)

- Paiement trimestriel des revenus.
- Protection certaine contre l'inflation.
- Bien réel assuré en Suisse.
- Certificat de propriété et immatriculation internationale.
- Revenus assurés par gestion en pool et location à des sociétés internationales.

Investissement minimum: Francs Suisses 250.000.

Pour toute information, coupon à retourner à:

Boîte Postale C.P. 851, CH-6830 CHIASSO (Suisse).

NOM: _____ Prénom: _____

Adresse: _____

Lieu: _____ No. postal: _____

Pays: _____ Tél.: _____

**US \$50,000,000
NEW ZEALAND**

8 1/4% Notes due 1983

Kidder, Peabody International

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. **Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft**

Credit Suisse White Weld **Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft**

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) **Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)**

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. **Nomura Europe N.V.**

Banca Commerciale Italiana **The Bank of Bermuda** **Bank Julius Bär & Co. AG**

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg **Citicorp International Bank**

Dresdner Bank **Manufacturers Hanover** **Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas)**

NYSE Nationwide Trading, June 25 - Closing Prices

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Close	Change
1-7/8 - 1/4	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/4 - 1/4	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/4	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/4	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/4	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/4	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/8	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/8	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/8	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/8	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/16	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/16	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/16	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/16	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/32	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/32	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/32	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/32	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/64	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/64	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/64	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/64	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/128	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/128	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/128	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/128	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/256	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/256	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/256	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/256	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/512	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/512	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/512	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/512	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/1024	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/1024	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/1024	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/1024	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/2048	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/2048	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/2048	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/2048	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/4096	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/4096	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/4096	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/4096	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/8192	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/8192	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/8192	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/8192	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/16384	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/16384	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/16384	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/16384	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/32768	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/32768	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/32768	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/32768	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/65536	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/65536	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/65536	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/65536	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/131072	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/131072	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/131072	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/131072	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/262144	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/262144	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/262144	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/262144	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/524288	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/524288	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/524288	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/524288	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/1048576	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/1048576	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/1048576	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/1048576	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/2097152	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/2097152	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/2097152	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/2097152	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/4194304	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/4194304	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/4194304	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/4194304	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/8388608	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/8388608	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/8388608	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/8388608	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/16777216	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/16777216	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/16777216	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/16777216	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/33554432	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/33554432	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/33554432	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/33554432	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/67108864	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/67108864	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/67108864	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/67108864	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/134217728	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/134217728	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/134217728	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/134217728	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/268435456	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/268435456	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/268435456	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/268435456	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/536870912	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/536870912	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/536870912	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/536870912	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/1073741824	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/1073741824	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/1073741824	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/1073741824	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/2147483648	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/2147483648	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/2147483648	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/2147483648	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/4294967296	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/4294967296	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/4294967296	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/4294967296	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/8589934592	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/8589934592	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/8589934592	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/8589934592	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/17179869184	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/17179869184	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/17179869184	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/17179869184	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/34359738368	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/34359738368	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/34359738368	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/34359738368	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/68719476736	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/68719476736	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/68719476736	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/68719476736	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/137438953472	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/137438953472	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/137438953472	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/137438953472	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/274877906944	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/274877906944	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/274877906944	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/274877906944	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/549755813888	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/549755813888	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/549755813888	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/549755813888	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/1099511627776	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/1099511627776	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/1099511627776	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/1099511627776	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/2199023255552	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/2199023255552	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/2199023255552	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/2199023255552	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/4398046511104	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/4398046511104	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/4398046511104	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/4398046511104	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/8796093022208	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/8796093022208	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/8796093022208	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/8796093022208	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/17592186444416	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/17592186444416	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/17592186444416	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/17592186444416	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/35184372888832	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/35184372888832	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/35184372888832	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/8 - 1/35184372888832	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/2 - 1/70368745777664	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-1/4 - 1/70368745777664	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1-3/8 - 1/70368745777664	100.00			

1976 -					1976 -					1976 -				
High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. Div in \$	Chgs prev. Clsd. Stock	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. Div in \$	Chgs prev. Clsd. Stock	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. Div in \$	Chgs prev. Clsd. Stock
100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00

[illegible]

BOOKS

PAPA:

A Personal Memoir

By Gregory H. Hemingway. With a preface by Norman Mailer. Houghton Mifflin. Illustrated. 119 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FOR anyone to write objectively about his father is approximately as easy, I would imagine, as describing an elephant from a vantage point inside its belly. To write about a father one has every reason to dislike would seem only infinitely more difficult. Consider then the small miracle that Gregory H. Hemingway has wrought in "Papa: A Personal Memoir." Dr. Hemingway's father, that prepotent Ernest, gave his third son plenty of reasons to resent him in the course of his life-long relationship. He neglected him as an infant, leaving him with a tyrannical nursemaid while he took off on the sort of long safaris that produced "The Green Hills of Africa." He divorced Gregory's mother, Pauline, his second wife, when the boy was still a pre-adolescent. He accused "Gig" of killing Pauline, when she died—of a tumorous adrenal gland, as it turned out—in the midst of a family quarrel over his drinking and smoking and his stimulating drug Gig had taken long before it was fashionable to do so. And, of course, he was the world-famous author, the ultimate celebrity, a wild bull elephant whose very existence would have had to seem threatening to his young.

Yet in this brief and actually elliptical memoir, Dr. Hemingway has brought his father to life as perhaps no biography has done before. True, there is a great deal of anger here. The author describes how, after his mother's death and his father's black observation that it was the only way that had caused it, he went on a killing rampage in Africa, shooting 18 elephants in one month. "God save my soul," because "somehow it was therapeutic."

And even when he is writing about "Papa" at his best, or simply trying to be objective, there is often a thin cutting edge of malice that slices off a feast of meat for detractors. ("How good a fighter was my father, really?" asks in a section that aims to settle the matter, "quite good, once and for all. Not very, according to an expert witness whom the author quotes at length. Smart 'knew all the dirty tricks' . . . but he was too slow to implement them properly.")

Maybe, who does?" And Papa in his decline, on that he is losing his eyesight, his sexual potency, the GIs' opinion competent to achieve, in short, it Hemingway in all of a tradictory gaudy buff, genuine, romantic and real and so here. As Norman puts it in his pity intro "For once, you can read, about Hemingway and us to decide whether you or not. He is here. By his side. And he has been. And a who once to be written about thought so little of his that he cribbed a story genev, only changed a "to" to "all of a sudden," and ed it as his own to Pat thought it perfect except of a sudden," which he back to "suddenly."

There are some extra fathers in the book. Dr. Brown, three centuries ago "with divine the whole world."

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CROSSWORD TITLES	COLLECTOR'S ITEMS
GOCOMMUNISM TREES	IDEE FAIRER YOWL
LSR TIES	MALAYSIAN APPLIES
STUDIOS DIVIDED	CHIPS ELEGANT
TROUBLE IN THE WARE	UNPROCESSED
OSOL STD	

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book reviewer for The
New York Times.

CHESS

—By Robert B.

A new wave of exploration of the Maroczy bind is sweeping the ranks of the tournament players. While the Maroczy bind — defined by white pawns at Qb4 and K4 opposed by a black pawn at Q3 — formerly gave rise to a doctrinaire dispute between the proponents of superior pawn structures and the proponents of explosive dynamic counterattack, an ever-increasing number of players now regularly try both sides of the formation.

What this means, of course, is that these switch-hitters don't hold a strong opinion on the merits of the Maroczy bind but enjoy confidence in their grasp of the typical middle games resulting from it.

Two of them, Juan Bellon, a Spanish international master, and Lajos Portisch, a Hungarian grandmaster, demonstrated the basic strategy of the Maroczy bind in their game from the 1975 Candidates final in Palma International Tournament. This time, Black's dynamic counterattack triumphed.

An Awkward Position

The Talmage variation of the Sicilian Defense, 4... Bb7, is a good White move. Establish the bind with 5 N-N5 and 6 P-QB4, while 7... P-QR3; 8 N-R3 puts the white KN into a somewhat awkward position. Here the more natural 8 N-Q4 does not impede the energetic counter: 8... B-K2; 9 B-K2, O-O; 10 O-O, B-Q2; 11 B-K3, N-N2; 12 Q-RN, B-B3; 13 P-B3, Q-N1; 14 P-QR4, P-Q4; 15 BxP, PxB; 16 P-QR4, Q-R1; 17 B-QR4, P-QR4, equalizing for Black.

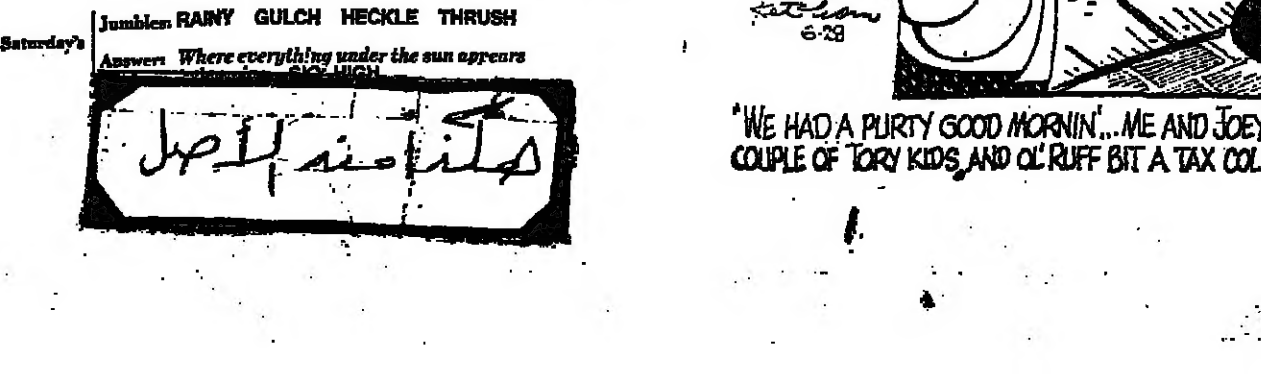
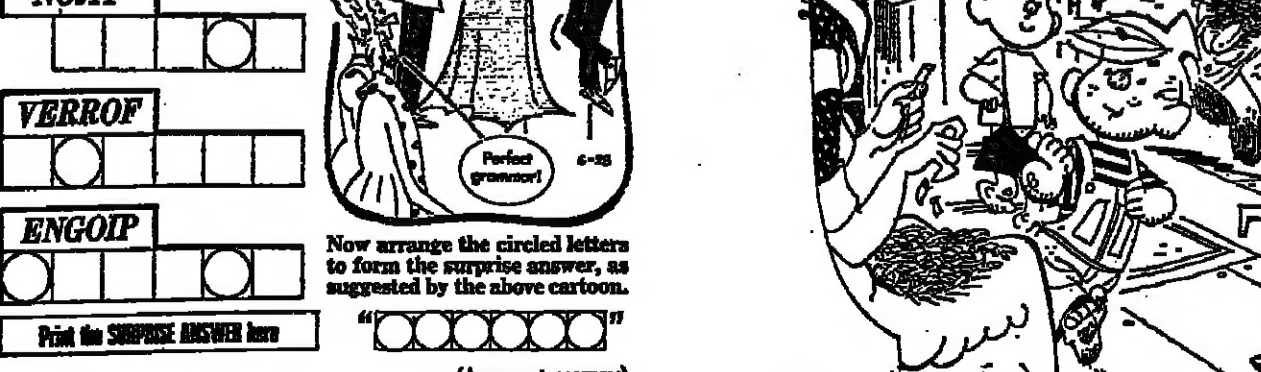
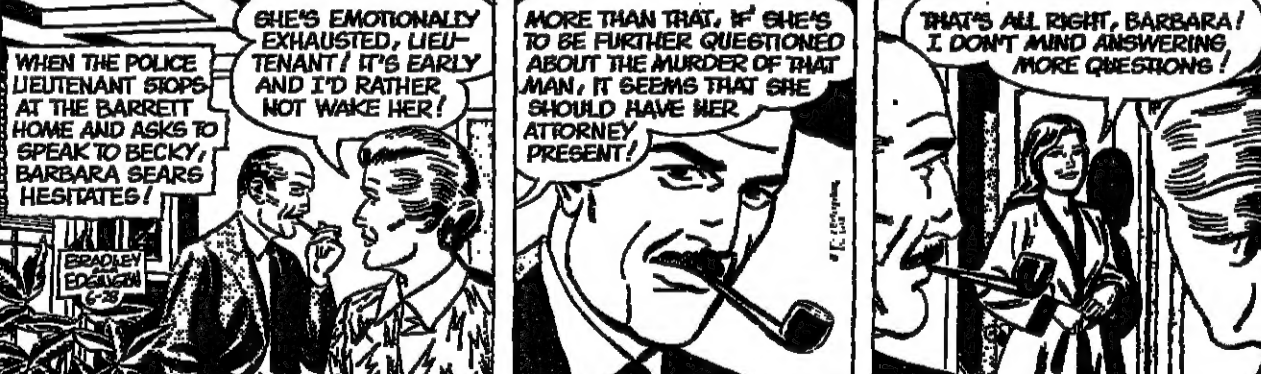
Ballon's 11 P-B4 and 12 B-B3 controls the center better than the more common 11 B-K3 and 12 P-B3, but in taking the KB away from the protection of the QBP, he had to be more wary of a later attack by 16... N-QR4. Meanwhile, Portisch did not fear 15 N-Q5, PxB; 16 BxP.

18 PxN, BxN; 19 BxP, QxN, but Ballon did not fare as better with the complicated 18 P-QR5. After 18... N-P, he still couldn't play 19 B because of 18... P-Q5, covering the piece with a terrific position.

Portisch's interpolation... BxR; 21 BxP crippled white kingside, and after 22 in the fighting after 24... NXP showed Ballon's position was not as instable as 20... Q-N4 doomed the 16 move KBP, especially since 30 BxP; Q-Mach wins a piece.

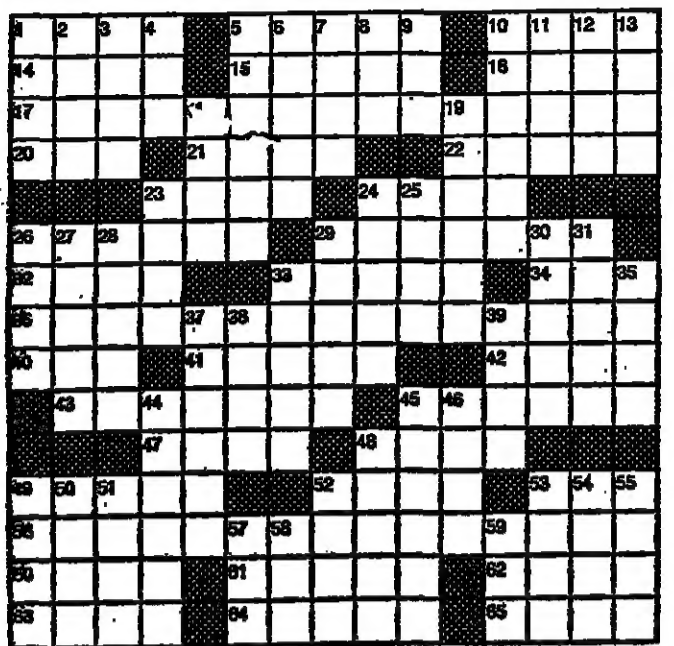
Portisch's 23... Q-R6 surrounded Ballon to give up, even though White can defend against the threat of... R-N1. Portisch would folk with 23... R-Q11, with there is nothing to do about the coming 36... P-R4 37... R-N1; 38 KxR, R-Q5.

SICILIAN DEFENSE					
White Bailon	Black Portisch	White Bailon	Black Portisch	White Bailon	Black Portisch
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 B-E3	QR-B1	25 R-QN3	Q-B1
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	14 B-B1	B-E1	26 R-QB2	Q-N1
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 R-KK2	N-QR4	27 R-QB2	Q-N1
4 N-KP	P-K3	16 R-Q2	N-QR4	28 N-B4	Q-N1
5 N-N5	N-Q3	17 P-QN4	Q-N1	29 Q-Q4	Q-N1
6 P-QB4	P-Q3	18 P-QN4	Q-N1	30 Q-Q4	Q-N1
7 Q-Q3	Q-Q3	19 P-QP	P-NP	31 Q-QN1	Q-N1
8 N-R3	E-K2	20 P-Q6	Q-N1	32 B-R2	Q-N1
9 B-R2	O-O	21 N-PN3	Q-B3	33 B-N3	Q-N1
10 P-QN3	P-QN3	22 P-NB	P-NB	34 resigns	Q-N1
11 P-B4	B-N2	23 R-KN2	N-B3		
12 B-E3	Q-B2	24 RXP	NXP		



ACROSS

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|------------------|----|------------------|
| 5 | Shell's partner | 56 | Gave all the | 74 | "Remember |
| 9 | Stunted tree | | directions | | the —" |
| 19 | Org. for animals | 60 | Author Linklater | 25 | United: Prefix |
| 14 | World mover | 61 | — space | 26 | Eban |
| 15 | Rub out | 62 | Painting, etc. | 27 | Weak |
| 16 | Pacific trees | 63 | Bird | 28 | Atom physicist |
| 17 | Ask for trouble | 64 | Hair strand | 29 | Puckish |
| 20 | Big — | 65 | Worrisome age | 30 | French river |
| 21 | French bridge | | | 31 | Irish payment |
| 22 | Chose | | | 33 | Uses a gimlet |
| 23 | British sand hill | | | 33 | Belgian river |
| 24 | Tourist city | | | 37 | Repeated |
| | of India | | | 38 | Musical |
| 26 | Have the | | | | instrument |
| | means to | | | 39 | Orson Welles |
| 29 | Garter | | | | role |
| | ingredient | | | 44 | "To the glory |
| 32 | — Rabbit | | | | that was —" |
| 33 | K's put on Mame | | | 45 | Gasified liquids |
| 34 | Kind of sauce | | | 46 | Dutch cheese |
| 36 | Symbol of fun | | | 48 | Confronts |
| 40 | Goal | | | 49 | Retired |
| 41 | Unusual | | | 50 | Parrot fish |
| | souvenir | 10 | — nothing | 51 | Roman 64 |
| 42 | British composer | | (be reckless) | 52 | Man's nickname |
| 43 | Mitigate | 11 | Dessert wine | 53 | Biblical weed |
| 44 | Threatener | 12 | "the dawn" | 54 | Is, in Madrid |
| 47 | Shad dishes | 13 | Evaluated: Abbr. | 55 | Org. |
| 48 | Make a dice bet | 18 | Mimic | 57 | Little one |
| 49 | Formal mail | 19 | Start to go | 58 | Chariot man |
| 52 | Halt's — Doc | 23 | to pot | 59 | Way to stand |
| | | 23 | R.I. rebellion | | |



WEATHER

	G	F		LONDON	31	85	Clear
ANNE	26	70	Clear	LOS ANGELES	29	69	Cloudy
ATLANTA	26	69	Clear	MADRID	28	82	Clear
BARSA	26	70	Clear	MEXICO	29	69	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	26	68	Clear	MONTREAL	15	80	Cloudy
BOSTON	26	68	Clear	MOSCOW	29	68	Clear
BUFFALO	26	69	Clear	MUNICH	24	84	Clear
CHICAGO	26	68	Clear	NEW YORK	29	64	Partly cloudy
CINCINNATI	31	38	Clear	NICE	28	79	Clear
CLEVELAND	31	38	Clear	OSLO	28	79	Clear
DALLAS	26	69	Variable	PARIS	28	80	Clear
DENVER	27	71	Clear	PRAGUE	27	81	Clear
DETROIT	27	81	Clear	ROME	28	80	Clear
EL PASO	26	68	Clear	SAN FRANCISCO	28	80	Partly Cloudy
EL PASO	26	68	Clear	STOCKHOLM	25	77	Clear
HONOLULU	31	78	Clear	TEHRAN	35	86	Clear
INDIANAPOLIS	23	73	Variable	TEL AVIV	34	93	Clear
KANSAS CITY	26	69	Clear	TOKYO	29	68	Clear
LAKE CHARLES	33	99	Clear	VIENNA	27	81	Clear
LAKE CHARLES	27	81	Clear	WARSAW	28	83	Clear
LOS ANGELES	26	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	80	Clear
LOS ANGELES	26	71	Clear	ZURICH	27	81	Clear

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices June 25, 1976

Inc. which are in- cluded have been (Net asset plus sales chrgs.)	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282	3283	3284	3285	3286	3287	3288	3289	3290	3291	3292	3293	3294	3295	3296	3297	3298	3299	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308	3309	3310	3311	3312	3313	3314	3315	3316	3317	3318	3319	3320	3321	3322	3323	3324	3
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

[illegible]

